PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,830—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4225	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th Augt.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

August 25th. September 8th. October 20th.
" 22nd. November 3rd.
October 6th. " 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2,000	500	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, viâ Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
HISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	450	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Surabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
DUMANIA	3,387	W. S. Young	30th Aug.
ISIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies forty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 22, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted in London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident effected. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 31st August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on the 25th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about.
CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3230	27th Aug.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.
Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Aug, 1892.

BELFAST
LINEN TABLE DAMASK AND NAPKINS.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., have just received a New Consignment of Pure White LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS, NAPKINS, and Piece DAMASK, of First Class Quality and Finish, at the following extremely low prices:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Table Covers in the best Designs, about 2 yards square, with Border all round, each	8 8	9 8
Piece Damask, about 2 yards wide, any length cut.....per yard	4 4	4 12
Do. do. about 2¼ yards wide	5 8	6 4
Napkins to match Table Covers and Piece Damask.....Per dozen	12 0	13 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND MATCH BOXES
Of the best European Design and Manufacture, in plain, engraved or artistically chased Cases, most suitable for presentation.
Cigar cases, Rs. 75; Cigarette cases, Rs. 40, 45 and 50; Match Boxes, Rs. 8, 15, and 20.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. M. C. BOND,
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255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.
CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.
GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Rs. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to
DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention.
Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
GUNS,
RIFLES,
AND
REVOLVERS.
AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.
For Details see Catalogue, which will be forwarded on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.
TYNDALL and PASTEUR agree with the most eminent *savants* of the age, and it is proved conclusively by the aid of the Microscope, that all Diseases are caused by an unhealthy condition of the Blood, which arises from an invasion, or infection, of the Blood by living germs. Microbes, Germs, and Bacteria, are the generating and sustaining cause of all kinds of illness prevalent among our race. Both Tyndall and Pasteur have advanced the theory that a panacea for all Diseases would be found in the discovery of an agent, which, while harmless to the Human System, would be destructive to the animate germs of Disease; in other words, would be a "Man Saver" by being a "Microbe Killer." Such a panacea has now been discovered in America by Wm. Radam, and is known as "Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer."
Microbe Killer has deprived Scrofula, Consumption, Cancer, Leprosy, Malarial Fevers, Gout, Bright's Disease, and Rheumatism, &c., of their terrors; thousands of sufferers who were regarded as past hope have been or are being restored to perfect Health and Strength. Send for Pamphlet containing treatment of Diseases.
AGENTS—PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEQUAH'S OIL.
CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c.
An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c.
INSTANT RELIEF is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.
1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

☞ TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."
CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.
N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.
PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
EXTREMELY STYLISH.
RS. 13-8. MINIMUM WEIGHT.
NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS, RS. 13-8.
ODOURLESS AND STORMPROOF.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE
REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

ON EYESIGHT.
WE frequently receive letters which merely say, "Please send me your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purchase Spectacles." A communication like this necessarily involves delay and correspondence, which a little more explanation might prevent.
Consideration of the following simple conditions will qualify our readers to determine for themselves whether they would derive benefit from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define objects at a distance, which your friends can see clearly, though your Vision is otherwise acute, there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsighted, and Glasses will remove the disability.
If in order to read a book you are obliged to hold it close to the eyes, and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve inches off, while you find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pass them in the street, and objects at no great distance are shadowy and uncertain, you may be tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that Glasses will not only improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer injury by the neglect to wear them.
If the act of reading, easy at first at the distance of twelve inches, becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is then attended by fatigue and distress, the images becoming indistinct and confused, a feeling of aching tension over the eyes, which begin to water, and are after a time incapable of continuing the effort, while it is a relief to direct them to distant objects, which can be clearly seen with comparative ease, if sensations similar to the above occur under the age of thirty-five, far-sight is probably the cause, and the trouble may be entirely removed by the use of Glasses.
At an advanced age, if difficulty in reading begins to be experienced, more particularly by artificial light, at night, if the type can be seen more clearly when the light is strong enough by being held further away from the eyes than formerly, and is indistinct, the letters running into each other, when held only twelve inches off, while distant vision is normal and unimpaired, then we may reasonably assume that failure of accommodation exists, which can be compensated by Glasses.
If the eyes are unpleasantly sensitive to a strong light, or if duty or inclination takes you out of doors in the day time during the summer months, Tinted Glare Glasses may be worn with much advantage, and, if required, they can be supplied with any degree of either negative or positive power.
So much, at least, every person may decide himself without professional help, and to this extent we may fairly hope for success in providing Spectacles properly adapted to correct the existing defect, even though personal consultation is impossible. When any part of the eye is known to be diseased, or other complications are present, personal application should be made to the local Medical Officer.
PRICE LIST AND SIGHT TEST FOR SPECTACLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASK FOR LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
As there are several worthless imitations under various fictitious names being forced upon the public,
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.
6 Photos, small, our Invention.....Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention.....Rs. 2 0

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.
A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CONCERT WILL BE HELD IN THE
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 26TH,
IN AID OF
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
Tickets can be had from Revd. R. W. EVANS, Dadur.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE S. S. SAFARI WILL LEAVE BOMBAY on the 3rd September, for Zanzibar, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
Through Tickets are issued for all the above Ports.
Passengers are requested to be on Board before noon on the 3rd September.
The Steamer is Loading in Prince's Dock G Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 25th August, 1892.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 26th August, 1892, being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

MR. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO,
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
WILL REMAIN CLOSED
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, THE 26TH AND 27TH INST.

MADRAS RACES, 1892.
DECEMBER, 24TH, 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST.
OWNERS are REMINDED that the Second Entrances for all Races CLOSE on 1st September. For Prospectus apply to
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
Of 105, VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W
BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO ST., FORT.
IN consequence of the 'GANESH CHATURTHI' (Hindu) Holiday, the above DEPOT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 26th August.
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. (10) Ten per Share (free of Income-Tax) WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 29th day of August, 1892, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., to the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 22nd August, 1892, on the production of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.
JUMNADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, August 22, 1892.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
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SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
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ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
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One Volume	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 6	Rs. 10 8
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SUBSCRIPTIONS BEGIN ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
LIST of NEW BOOKS received for Sale and CIRCULATION on the 24th August, 1892.

	Rs. a.
Best Song Book in the World	2 4
Companion of the English Readers, by Walter Leaf-Litt, D.	7 14
Herb of Love (Pseudonym Library)	1 4
Hand-Book for Employers and Employed by Almarie Rumsey, Barrister-at-Law	2 14
Interference by B M Croker, Author of Pretty Miss Neville	1 10
Helen of Troy; by Andrew Lang	1 10
Jockey Jack; by "Verax"	1 4
Members for Wrottenborough; Passages from his Life'r in Parliament; Edited by his "Alterego," Arthur A. Beckett	2 4
Land March from England to Ceylon Forty Years Ago; by E. L. Mitford, F. R. G. S., 2 Vols.	15 0
Where the Sea Birds Cry: A Tale of Adventures by Sea and Land; by Castle Hill	2 4
Inquiry into the Wealth of Nation; by Adam Smith, L.L.D., F.R.S.	2 4
Number Twenty, Fables and Fantasies; by H. D. Traill (White Friars' Library of Wit and Humour)	2 4
Studies in Mohammedanism, Historical and Doctrinal, with a Chapter of Islam, in England; by John J Pool	3 12
Thomas Carlyle; by John Nichol, L.L.D., M.A., (English Men of Letters)	1 10
Too Strange not to be True; by Lady Georgina Fullerton	3 12
Verbena, Camellia, Stephanotes, etc.; by Walter Besant	2 4
Wanted by Dick Donovan	1 4
Wrong Box; by Stevenson and Osbourne	2 4

LIST of NEW BOOKS received during the Month of July for Circulation and the List of Second-hand Books for Sale, Post free, on Application.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SHEPHERD AND CO.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 29th day of September, 1892, for extension of the present Building, No. 716, situated at Frere Road, to the North.
2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further informat on that may be required.
3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.
4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liabilities of VURDHMAN LUCKMICHUND in the firm of VURDHMAN VUSSONJEE, carrying on business of Commission Agents and General Merchants in Bombay, has CEASED from the 5th day of August, 1892, he having retired from the said firm.—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1892.
VURDHMAN LUCKMICHUND.
RANCHORDAS JAVERCHUND.
LUCKMICHUND AMERCHUND.
HURUKHCHUND DHARSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Business of the said firm of VURDHMAN VUSSONJEE is being carried on from the 6th day of August, 1892, by the Undersigned, they having undertaken TO PAY and DISCHARGE all DEBTS and LIABILITIES of all Business payable to the said firm and claims and debts due to the said firm of VURDHMAN VUSSONJEE will henceforth be received by the Undersigned, who will pay all debts due by the said firm.—Dated this 23rd Day of August, 1892.
RANCHORDAS JAVERCHUND.
SOBHAGCHUND ROWJEE.
HURUKHCHUND DHARSEY.
LUCKMICHUND AMERCHUND.

NOTICE.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the CUTCHEE MEMONS will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1892, at 9 a.m., in the JOOSUB SETT'S alias HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE HUBIB'S MOSQUE, for the purpose of electing a Representative Committee to get a Memorial prepared and submitted to His Excellency the Most Honorable Marquis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, praying that a short Act may be passed declaring the Cutchee Memons to be subject to the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance, Succession, &c., in its entirety as applied to the other Mahomedans of the Hanifee School, and to do all necessary acts in order to fulfil the object aimed at.—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1892.
હાજી જન મામદ હાજી જુશબ,
i. e., HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JUSUB,
EDGELOW and GULABCHAND,
Attorneys for the Jamat.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.
THE Undersigned has made Arrangement always to keep in his Stock Genuine *** BRANDY of Messrs. COMANDON and Co. of Jarnac Cognac, which is of excellent quality and flavour. The Label is Registered at the Stationers' Hall, London. The Selling Price of this Brand is purposely kept moderate to give satisfaction to Buyers who are at liberty to return the Cases if the quality is not approved. Apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Opposite Crawford Market.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.
NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.
HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

FOR SALE.
NOTICE.
VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to
S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Victoria Buildings, Fort. Architects, &c.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.
ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.
Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
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RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
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Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
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Packing & Postage Extra.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSDEN treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.
One Star.....Rs. 32 per doz.
Two „ Liqueur..... „ 34 „
Three „ do..... „ 36 „
Five „ do..... „ 40 „
Five „ Special do..... „ 42 „
OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."
One Star.....Rs. 28 per doz.
Three „ ..... „ 30 „
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
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New Consignment at Hand.
LAGARDE & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
„ 25 per 2 „ pints.
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A new Weekly Newspaper to be published in Calcutta,
For EUROPEANS, EURASIANS, and INDIANS.
AGENTS WANTED,
Ladies and Gentlemen, to canvass for Subscribers.
TERMS. SPECIALLY LIBERAL.
Apply to *TRUTH IN INDIA*, care of "STAR PRESS," Calcutta.

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"VICTORIA" SOAPS.
TRADE MARK
BROWN, WHITE, HONEY. SEE WORD "VICTORIA" LONDON-PLYMOUTH On Packet, Box and Tablet. WINDSOR, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE
UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.
INDISPENSABLE FOR The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.
ASK FOR VICTORIA AND SEE
The WORD on the Packet or Box.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
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"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also lice for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this pill as "in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.
PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.
STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gro Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the Tres Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.
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BANKS.

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Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... „ 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:
A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,816.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£833,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods of Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to } £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881.....£4,673,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886.....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fun
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,0
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.	„ 3,000,0
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,0
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,0
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,0
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,0
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,0
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,0
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,0

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,0
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,0
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,0
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,0

The FIR

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,015xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	—

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay Unified	900	1,00[illegible]	1,000	25	560
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,598	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	410
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,980	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,200	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,535
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	925
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	760
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	20	305
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		135
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	220
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	325
English Press and Manig...	400	250	...	130	1,450
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	175
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	550
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	455
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	1381
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	475
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	92½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	470
New Beraar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	267½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	605
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		127½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	405
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	875
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	33½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Frein. Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	... 9	20
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100		80
	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-5	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	
Bombay do.	"	25-14	
English Sovereigns	"	16-5	
Do. Drazons	"	16-4-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	105-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
ave-Francs	"	220	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Broach City Press Company, 1 p.m.
Half-Yearly Meeting, Royal Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Sanitation Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Ruthenia arrived on the 23rd from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mary Beyts (s), for Liverpool ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Almora (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ehrenfels left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Mary Beyts left the dock yesterday.

RANGERS' R. F. CLUB.—Owing to the indisposition of several of the members of this Club, the match with the Y. L. Infantry has been postponed. There will, however, be a practice game this evening, at 5-30 p.m., sharp.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY.—We are requested to state that owing to unforeseen circumstances Mr. E. A. De Courcy will not read his paper on "Christopher Columbus" in the hall of the above institution this evening as announced before, but on Saturday next at 6-30 p.m.

ACCIDENT AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—Rustomjee Cooverjee, employed in her Majesty's Dockyard, while working on a machinery in motion, on Tuesday, had his left forearm fractured by his being dragged along with the belting. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Cassum Rajpal, living at Kudduck Road, reports that during his absence from home between the 17th and 22nd instants, the lock of his door was wrenched off, and two cupboards in his room were forced open, and silk wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 250, were stolen therefrom.

ACCIDENT TO DOCK LABOURERS.—Mullonee Appa, a dock-labourer, working at the Prince's Dock, was, on Tuesday afternoon, injured by a piece of wood striking him on the back of the neck.—Another labourer, named Mahomed Gool Khan, working on board the s. s. Roumania, accidentally slipped in No. 2 hold, and falling upon some iron hurt himself. Both men were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Chunilal Heeralal, residing at Girgaum Back Road, while driving along the Queen's Road, on Tuesday evening, in his victoria, had the reins snapped, and the horse bolted. The coachman jumped down and endeavoured to seize the horse, but not before the carriage had collided with a lamp-post and was upset, and considerably damaged. Mr. Chunilal fortunately escaped unhurt, having jumped out of the carriage before the collision.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the Hindu month Shrawun, corresponding with 24th July to 22nd August, 1892, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,444, of these 60. were new admissions. The average daily attendance was 81. The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums contributed in aid of the fund of this dispensary :—Mr. Purshtom Kalianji, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Khengar Thobhun, Rs. 25 ; Messrs. Virji Valji and Co., Rs. 51—total Rs. 101. Previously acknowledged Rs. 2,210 ; total Rs. 2,311.

ANGER AND SUICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue, on the body of a Hindoo woman, named Bhagoo, about twenty years of age, the wife of one Kundoo, a labourer in the G. I. P. Railway, living at Foras Road. The deceased left her former husband, because he kept another woman, and about a month ago married Kundoo, and lived with him happily. On Monday evening the deceased left her husband's house in anger on account of his giving her only five pice to go to market, and she did not return. On inquiries being made her body was found floating in a Dhobis' Tank, at Ripon Road, dressed in a saree and choli. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide by drowning.

AN OLD JAIL-BIRD.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Holdway brought up a noted character, named Hari Gujaba *alias* Toolsia, *alias* Ganoo, about forty years of age, on two different charges of burglary and theft, of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 3-8. The accused on the night of Tuesday, the 23rd instant, went to the house of one Harichander Babuljee, living at Elphinstone Road, and forced open the door by means of a file, and entered the room, and breaking open a box, stole wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 3-8. Thereafter the accused went to the house of a woman, named Janki, at Kalla Chowki, and forcing open the door, entered her house, and was looking for some valuables. Narayan Luximan, a neighbour, seeing the accused there, reported the matter to the police, who immediately caught him red-handed. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and also admitted two previous convictions of twelve months each for theft. His Worship sentenced him to undergo an accumulated term of three years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE THEFT AT THE MINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Superintendent Brewin brought up on remand and charged Narayen Arjoon, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of 17 silver clippings, valued at Rs. 42, from her Majesty's Government Mint. It will be remembered that the accused was arrested on Sunday last, at Dhobi Talao, while trying to sell the silver. Mr. Hormusjee R. Oomrigar deposed that the accused was a labourer in the Mint, in the Bullion Department. The pieces of silver belonged to the Government and were stolen from the Mint. The silver pieces were cut in a peculiar way, and pieces cut in a similar manner could not be had in the bazaar. In his cross-examination by Mr. De Souza, who defended the accused, witness said that the employes were searched when they left the Mint to go home in the evening ; but still a servant might pass away with the silver undetected. It was, however, not an easy thing to remove the silver from the Mint, but such had been done twice before. Mr. De Souza asked a question to the witness who having not understood it, some words passed between the pleader and the witness, but his Worship interposed and put a stop to the matter. Inspector George said that the accused told him that the silver pieces were given him by a Parsee, who denied the truth of the statement. The Magistrate altered the charge of theft to one of having in his possession stolen property, under Section 35 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN LIQUIDATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr Southwell Piper appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and filed the following application against Mr. George Robert Neill :—Yesterday, while I was seated at the table in the office in Southwell and Austin's shop in the Fort, looking over the letter copy-books and accounts, George Robert Neill came and said to me that I was going the right way to work to be removed from the liquidation of the company. I told him that I did not wish to have any conversation with him. Mr. Neill, however, persisted in talking to me, and made some very objectionable remarks, and referred to my wife's recent case in the Police Court, and patting me on the shoulder, said, in a sneering tone of voice, that he had appealed against the Magistrate's decision. I again requested Mr. Neill to desist from talking to me on these matters. After a short while he left me and when he got into the centre of the shop he shouted out to Miss Moore, "Mr. Piper says he will kill me within a week of the liquidation." As this was a positive lie, I felt very exasperated, and called out to him to leave the shop, but he would not do so, and feeling that he only remained for the purpose of annoying me further, I pushed him out of the shop. I charge George Robert Neill, under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally insulting me, and intending or knowing it likely that his language to me would cause me to break the public peace, and I pray that a summons may be issued against him, and that he be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted a summons against Mr. Neill, and made it returnable on the 31st inst.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 20th August, 1892 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,29,641	3,61,197	5,212	4,96,050
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles	..	..	..	4,83,899

Increase ..... Rs. 12,151.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WE hear from Simla that the Amir has applied to the Government of India for help.

MR. H. HORMARJI was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Justice Farran to three months' imprisonment on the Criminal side and twelve months, on the Civil side, on charges arising one of the insolvency proceedings now closed. It is understood Mr. Hormarji intends to appeal.

Two guns of the Peshawar Mountain Battery are under orders for Mekran, to embark at Karachi on the 29th instant, relieving two guns of the Bombay Mountain Battery, which return to Bombay.

THE detachment of Bengal Sappers and Miners who were hurried off to Gilgit to mend broken bridges left Bandipore safely on the 5th. They had travelled all the way from Pindi in ekkas.

THE force for the Bhittani country consists of two guns, 100 cavalry, and 300 infantry, and proceeds from Edwardesabad under the command of Colonel Cunningham, 5th Punjab Cavalry. The destination is Jandaula in the Bhittani country.

OWING to the prevalence of fever at Quetta all British Corps will be served with quinine every morning until further orders. With the exception of fever Quetta is very free from sickness.

IT had been constantly raining in Kashmir for the week ending on 15th August, and the continual downpour of the 14th and 15th raised the river so high that it overflowed its banks and spread in inundation over Sayir, Muwaza, Bala-u-Payin and some villages of Khuihama, sweeping down their crops. The riparian parts of the city are also flooded, and Munshi Bagh is become quite an island. This rain has, however, washed away filth from the lanes, and must have carried with it cholera germs which might have been still lurking in these lanes. This is evident from the reports of 14th and 15th August, in which no cases of cholera were reported both from districts and city, except one in cantonment on the 15th.

THE mofussil telegraph authorities have issued a notification that telegrams can be telegraphed to Bombay to catch up the Homeward mail and be sent by it as letters. The charge is the usual Inland rate, plus 5 annas for postage, registration, &c. Telegrams to be forwarded by post registered are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to 11 a.m. (Madras time) on the day of sailing of the Homeward mail.

THE force to be sent to Kurram to overawe Chikai will consist, it is expected, of two native regiments, two guns, and two squadrons of cavalry. The command will no doubt be settled locally from Kohat, but a selection has not yet been made. A small force is also being sent into the Bhittani country where, as previously telegraphed, the Amir's troops have been giving trouble on the Tank frontier.

WITH regard to the recent announcement that it was contemplated to abolish Dinapur as a cantonment for troops some particulars are given by a contemporary. The present garrison consists of a battery of field artillery, a battalion of British infantry, and a Native infantry regiment. There is no question that it would be desirable to give up the cantonment : for it is "cribbed, cabined and confined" with a toy parade-ground, and during the rainy season the surrounding country becomes a swamp. The European soldier detests the place, and his health certainly suffers there. "It is not a good station," was the remark of a man the other day, "the cemetery comes right up to the officers' quarters." It has traditions, of course, for it is one of the oldest cantonments in Bengal ; but why it was not abandoned after the Mutiny, it is difficult to say. It was supposed to command the city of Patna, where Wahabi intrigues were rife, and to protect the civil station of Bankipur, but as the latter station lies between Dinapur and Patna the location of the troops was obviously wrong. The railway simplified matters in a measure, but one can never regard the position in a military sense as satisfactory. Bankipur is plainly the place where the only garrison between Benares and Calcutta should be placed. It is drier and healthier than Dinapur, and there is open ground on which troops can be drilled without fear of their flanks swinging against barrack walls. Brigadier-General Kinloch has assembled a committee to examine the ground available, the present month being the best time for such an examination, as the floods are at their highest, and it can at once be seen which are the best sites for barracks. The idea is to reduce the strength of the garrison on its transfer from Dinapur to Bankipur, a wing of the British regiment being stationed on the Lebong spur at Darjeeling. It is all a question of expense: barracks have not yet been built at Lebong, and the expenditure at Bankipur would be heavy. With a falling rupee the Government have no money to spare just now, but plans can at least be prepared and estimates framed. The civil as well as the military authorites are, we understand, agreed that the change is most desirable, and it can only be a question of time as to when it shall be made.

THE breach on the Bangalore line was caused by the bursting of a tank bund close to the railway embankment, which was thirty feet high at the spot. Great credit is due to Mr. Wet, Deputy Chief Engineer, for the prompt way in which the line was repaired and for the admirable temporary arrangements that were made.

WRITES a frontier correspondent to the *Pioneer* :—"In the year 1892, when the Eastern trade of the 'God-granted Kingdom' has been ruined by the tolls of H. H. the Amir, the exactions of his numerous officials, the flight of Kuchi carriers, and the seizure of all baggage animals for the Hazara campaign : it is a pleasure to learn of the profit made by a venturesome Ghilzai, who has brought down a small convoy of about 12 camels, carrying the small baskets or boxes of green grapes, known in Peshawar as 'Kutties.' In the first Afghan war of 1839, these 'Kutties' were about 1 foot in diameter. After the English left, the 'Kutte' was reduced to about 6 to 7 inches, and since 1880 their size and diameter has further diminished, and it is now exactly 3 10-12 inches ; its 3 layers hold altogether 45 to 50 green grapes. Here is the trader's profit and loss account, if all his boxes are sold speedily, without much damage to the contents —

	Rs.	a.	p.
1,200 Kutties, one camel load, cost at Kabul	50	0	0
Amir's tax to Dakka per camel 42½ } Khaibar 1½ }	4	0	0
Kabul Rupees	134	0	0
Indian	100	8	0

If the 'Kutties' are sold 6 for a rupee at Peshawar, his profit per camel comes to Rs. 99-8-0 ; if 5 for a rupee, Rs. 139-8 ; and if 4, the profit reaches Rs. 199-8-0. So, for his whole convoy of 12 camels, his net gain might be 99½ × 12=Rs. 1,19. ; 139½ × 12 = Rs. 1,674 ; or Rs. 199½ × 12 Rs. 2,394. But it is not every grape-seller who can hope to turn his 600 Kabul rupees into Indian Rs. 1,19., Rs. 1,674, or Rs. 2,394 within half a month ; otherwise every man in Kabul might be tempted to take to the grape trade. Four Kutties for a rupee is what the trader gave as his selling rate. Possibly the wily Peshawari may do the Ghilzai."

MR. T. RAMA ROW, C.I.E., having retired from the office of Dewan of Travancore, his Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to grant him a pension of Rs. 800 a month, in recognition of his good services.

FOUR hours a day is the average of time devoted by Miss Ellen Terry to correspondence, and she has confided to Mrs. George Augustus Sala that he numerous letters she receives include perpetual applications from would-be actresses for help and advice. Miss Terry's advice always is "Don't" "Madness," she says, "lies that way. The 'market' is overcrowded ; but still they come. Why is it ? Simply because it is such a delightful life ; such an attractive life. I remember," the famous actress continued, "telling one lady that it was no use to make the attempt unless she were possessed of extreme beauty (I was thinking of Mrs. Langtry) or genius. She replied that my advice only made her the more resolved, because she had both."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN A. WILSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Dagshai.

COLONEL C. F. HUGHES, Commissary-General, Bombay Army, has completed his inspection of the Jubbulpore executive and returned to Poona.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. J. PEARSON, Royal Artillery, commanding the Royal Artillery at Jhansi, has proceeded to Australia on privilege leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. F. BEVILLE, commanding the Deesa Brigade, intends spending his sixty days' privilege leave at Simla. He has been granted leave from the 1st of September.

SANCTION has been accorded to the return to India of the ten Sappers now in Gilgit, and the three Non-Commissioned Officers of the 19th Bengal Infantry employed in drilling the troops of the Mehtar of Chitral.

THE Government of India have accorded sanction to certain regiments and batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent taking part in the Camp of Exercise at Bedor, and to an expenditure of Rs. 14,000 for the purpose.

SOME twenty British soldiers in India on transfer to the Army Reserve having been allowed to remain in India, the Secretary of State has issued instructions for their payment in this country, in the same manner as Chelsea pensioners are now paid.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the supply of extra sets of signalling equipment to the detached wings of Native regiments for whom the issue of this equipment has been sanctioned, in the same manner as is now allowed to detached half battalions of British infantry regiments.

THE Government of India have authorised the payment of troop followers in British cavalry regiments by Squadron Officers, on the condition that no extra expense beyond the cost of altering the forms of account in use be thrown on the State. Quartermasters will be much relieved by this order.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the publication of the instructions for the payment of native troops in India, applicable to all India, and not for each presidency, as formerly. This is another step towards uniformity of procedure throughout India. The Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, will make the necessary distribution.

THE free issue of valise straps to those non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery whose valise straps were taken from them in 1883 and converted into baggage straps, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Sanction has also been accorded to the retention of the baggage straps as articles of harness and saddlery.

A VERY important order has has been issued by the Secretary of State for India, allowing honorary commissioned or warrant officers, or senior apothecaries, who retired under the pension rules of 1881, clause 21 O. I. A. Circulars, and then elected to reside in India, and draw the Indian rate of pension, the grant of a free passage to England or the colonies on their electing to reside there and draw the English rate of pension.

THE FRAUD ON MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON.

ON Saturday Edward Seymour Robinson, an assistant at Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, was placed before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant and criminal misappropriation, in respect of the price of a certain number of railway tickets issued by him on behalf of the firm, and the amounts for which he received and misappropriated. Robinson on being placed in the dock, in reply to the Court, said he did not want an adjournment, but he would pay the money into the office if the firm would withdraw the case.

Mr. Durrant was then asked by Mr. Hume if he was willing to withdraw the case, by offering no evidence, on the money being paid.

Mr. Durrant replied that he had received telegrams from London, and had accordingly applied for a warrant. He had now no alternative but to prosecute, and must proceed with the case.

The case was then proceeded with, and Mr. Durrant was examined. He said that Robinson was employed as an assistant in the Tourist Department. His duties were to issue tickets, enter particulars of the same in the ticket slip book, also the names of the persons to whom the tickets were issued ; with the costs of the same, and on the amount being received pay the same at once to the cashier. The firm had arrangements with different railways to issue tickets, and render an account to the railways every month of the tickets issued and pay them the money. Robinson had charge of the tickets, and one Roy Babu's duties were to check Robinson's work in the ticket slip book, and take stock of the tickets. On the 29th of July he got some information from Roy Babu, together with a memo. or letter giving the numbers of 12 tickets issued by Robinson, the paymenas for which he had not accounted for. The numbers of three tickets forming the subject of the charge were included in the letter produced. He sent for Robinson, who, on being questioned, said that the tickets mentioned in the letter were issued by him, and that he had used the money as he was "hard up." Robinson asked him not to report the matter to the Chief Office in London, to which witness replied he must, after first informing the Chief Agent at Bombay.

Witness then produced the letter written by Robinson to Mr. Howes, the Agent at Bombay, in which he admitted having issued the tickets and misappropriated the amounts received. He also asked that as this was his first offence to overlook it, saying he had a mother and two sisters depending on him for support, and had worked faithfully and hard for the firm for five years.

Witnesses supported the above evidence, and accused pleaded guilty. His Worship expressed his intention of dealing leniently with him, but as the section provided for imprisonment only, the least he could do was to sentence him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

ACCORDING to one correspondent the election of Amin Khan, who lately attacked our posts in the Khyber, to be the Chief of Tirah was the result of the fighting between Sunis and Shias at Mani Khel. This is a Shia stronghold, and the attack of the Sunis was beaten off with considerable loss. After inserring his dead, the leader of the Sunis, Akhundzada Akber, Aka Khel, went to Tordara, where Amin Khan has remained since his failure to raise a force in Tirah against the British, and offered in the name of the Suni tribes of Tirah the chiefship to Amin Khan, if he would lead them to victory against the Shias. Amin Khan accepted the offer, and started at once with a large force(and, it is stated, 2 guns) to attack Mani Khel ; the Afridis of Tirah at the same time collected a large force to assist him. The Shias, on the other hand, gathered all their available strength at Mani Khel, and sent an urgent message to the Turis of Kurram, who are also Shias, for assistance. Now, the Turis, who have always been friendly to the Government of India, are at present engaged in resisting Chikai, who is harrying their country with the connivance of the Amir. The situation, therefore, seems to be gradually developing into a Suni "versus" Shia feud along the frontier, the Sunis being on the side of the Amir and against the British Government.—"C. and M. Gazette."

THE extraordinary trial at Yokohama, known as the judicial gambling case, has just come to an abortive conclusion at Tokio. What lent unusual interest to the case was the fact that the defendants accused of illegal gambling were no minor personages than the President and the six Judges of the Supreme Court. The alleged offence, with which they were charged, consisted in playing cards in a tea-house with some dancing girls of the capital for partners. Owing to the high position of the accused, and the fondness of the Japanese for euphemisms, the case was known in public circles as the "Flower Play Matter," because the game of cards in which the Judges are supposed to have been indulging was the Japanese game of Hana Awase, or flower matching, so called because the cards bear representations of various kinds of flowers, which have to be brought into groups by the players. Owing to the grave scandal, occasioned by such charges being preferred against the very administrators of the law, strenuous efforts were made to hush the matter up, but the accused Judges, especially Judge Kojima Iken, President of the Supreme Court, declared their resolve to have the whole matter thoroughly sifted. The most eminent counsel on the Japanese bar were retained, and a special tribunal called. An admonition tribunal was opened for the purpose of conducting the investigation. The enquiry, which was conducted with closed doors, has resulted in the Court pronouncing the defendants to be beyond reach of prosecution.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates, the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FEMALE OPERATIVES AT AHMEDABAD.

THE Government has acted in this matter, it seems to the *Indu Prakash*, with unnecessary rigour. The provision of the Act restricting the hours of female labour is meant for the benefit of the operatives, and not for their detriment. The whole purpose of the legislation is to give protection to such operatives, females and minors, as are not able to protect themselves from the oppression of their employers. In Ahmedand the female operatives have actually suffered loss by having this protection forced upon them. It is a case of save me from my friends. The women pray to be relieved from the benefit which is sought to be imposed upon them, and the Government like a fond parent insists upon forcing the benefit on the women. It is said that over 400 women are turned out of employment, and the Government only condoles with their suffering by expressing a regret. The women understand their interests better, for it is a matter of life and death to them. The local officials, too, appreciated their difficulties and supported their prayer, but the Chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay, and the Collector of Customs in Bombay, think otherwise. What do these Bombay officers know of Ahmedabad, let us ask, and why is their opinion to be preferred to that of the local officials ? To get out of employment with little prospect of getting another is no small hardship, and Government would have done well not to have forced upon these women the protection which they did not desire.

Says the *Gujerati* : The decision of Government in regard to the prayer of the female operatives in Ahmedabad that they may be exempted from the restrictions of the amended Indian Factory Act is as illogical as it is disappointing. They asked for bread but have been offered a stone instead. Government declare that, even if it were justifiable to interfere with the operations of the Act, the time for doing so appears to have passed. This implies that if any one is at all to blame, it is the petitioners and not Government. This implication is, however, untenable and even absurd when it is remembered that the women had applied for exemption long before the passing of the Act, and that the intervening delay is the result of the circuitous and dilatory method of official reporting and reporting. From the Government resolution it is perfectly clear that about 259 women have already been thrown out of employment, that 150 more still working on frames will gradually be dismissed, and that the wages of those working have been reduced about 25 per cent. on the average. This is, indeed, no light hardship on the poor operatives. To add insult to injury, Government decline to grant their prayer on the strange ground that their present hardships could have been averted by the exercise of a little foresight and vigilance on the part of their employers.

AN "EXCELLENT AND SYMPATHETIC SPEECH."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—That excellent and sympathetic speech which his Excellency the Governor embraced the occasion to deliver at the Poona Gayan Samaj on Friday last on the virtues of self-help and perseverance, pointing out admirable examples of such in

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. A fresh Consignment of New Season Teas of unrivalled quality and flavour at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-6 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Rs. 25 each; Musical Inkstands, Rs. 12 each; Musical Decanters, Rs. 14 each; Musical Albums from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 each; Glass Aquariums from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 each.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Hams, Bacon, Cheese, and Bovril.

SIMLA JAMS.—Fresh supply of Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry Gooseberry, Apricot, Citron and Quince.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN desires EMPLOYMENT of any outdoor work, has had varied experience of such in all parts of the World. Up-Country preferred. Address "R. A.," care of this Office.

THE REPAIRING and TUNING DEPARTMENT is composed of efficient workmen only. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Late Captain RAFFIN'S Furniture, Gun by Hollis, etc., at "Hope Hall," Mazagon, by order of Administrator General, TO BE SOLD, on 26th instant.

MR. RUSTAM MEHRBAN AGA, Professor of Persian, Xavier's College, Examiner of Persian, in the Bombay University, says:—When I was troubled with some skin affection, which threatened to disfigure me, I took twice or thrice MOTIWALA'S LAXATIVE CONSERVE, mixed with Pavchi Powder, and I am glad to state that my skin has resumed its natural color and texture.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6 1-8d., rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth, Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Manila, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEAS.—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS: Congou, at As. 9; Souchong, As. 12; Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

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MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

A DROP of ¼d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 37 15-16d.; and 4 per cent. Silver Securities were 11-16 per cent. lower, at £62¾; while in New York the metal was ⅜ cent cheaper, at 82¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. Consols in London were unaltered at 97⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 106¼. The Market rates of discount were unchanged. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2⅝d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £52 per ton. In Paris French Rentes were still quoted at par; and Paris Exchange on London, at fcs. 25·18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull yesterday; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, without any East Indians. 4d. per lb. was still the price of spot American, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 57-64d. for August and August-September deliveries, and 4d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, but with rather more enquiry and a less depressed feeling; the quotations for staple goods wired by Reuter, however, show no change.

In New York Cotton was virtually unchanged, 7¼ cents being still quoted for ready Mid.-Uplands while September Futures were a point lower, at 7·11 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

There has been but little business passing in our local Cotton Market to-day, exporters having again bought nothing; but the Mills have taken 1,800 bales in all, made up of 350 Karanja, at Rs. 177½; 300 each of Akola, at Rs. 177½; and Indore, at Rs. 163½; 250 Morar, at Rs. 187; 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 170; and Julgaum, at Rs. 176½; and 100 each of Oojein, at Rs. 163; and Khundwa, at Rs. 181 per candy. The tone of the market has remained quiet, and prices are still unaltered.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A small export business has been done do-day in these markets, which have both been quiet, but quotations are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,757	bales.
Wheat	19,235	cwts.
Linseed	2,245	"
Rapeseed	4,408	"
Poppyseed	810	"
Rice	6,463	"

FREIGHTS are quiet with few takers of space for near shipment; but forward rates are not lower. Business has been done at 13s. 9d. per ton for prompt shipment of Seeds to Antwerp; for early September shipment to Genoa and Marseilles at 12s. 6d. per ton for Seeds; for prompt shipment of Wheat to Liverpool at 12s.; and for Seeds to Dunkirk, for August-September shipment, at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened easy in sympathy with the news about Silver as reported above. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 2 21-32d; but no Bills came out at the rate, and offers of 1s. 2⅝d. failed to induce sellers to appear. This afternoon the feeling has been steady pending the receipt of advices as to the result of Council Biddings, and there have been no buyers of Credits under 1s. 2 21-32d., for ready Paper. For the Bank medium of remittance there has been a very poor enquiry and altogether little has been done again to-day on any line. At closing, the following ready rates were quoted for ready business:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 ½d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·52¼	"

GOVERNMENT Paper has been quiet at a further decline of about ¼ per cent. in rates for Fours for Money and Account; but a slight rally took place before the close, and rates left off steady at 104¼ for cash; 104 3-16 for the 30th instant; and 103 13-16 for the September account; 103 nominal being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has shown more signs of life, but only on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, in which we have to note an advance of Rs. 4·0 in Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 17¼ in Sun; of Rs. 10 in Sholapore; and of Rs. 2¼ in Southern Mahratta; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in David, Luckmidas, and Oriental; and of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market quiet, rather more enquiry, less depressed.

7lbs. Shirtings	3-11¼
8¼ per cent. Shirtings	5-1
40s. Mule Twist	0-6½
2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62⅜
Bar Silver	37 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Steward arrived here this morning.
SUEZ, AUG. 23.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The M. M. Company's La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee), on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
The M. M. Company's Ava left Aden, for Zanzibar on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 24.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagovestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th instant.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban 11 a.m. on Friday, August 26th; and Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. Saturday the 27th inst.
Mouimein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th August, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	9	27 p.m.	11	35
Teheran	24	2	15 p.m.	..	42
Suez	24	2	45 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 24th August, 1892,

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	57	...	1
" Madras	...	50	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 23.

10 p.m.	79·4

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	82·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DESOUZA—August 24, at his residence, at Mount Road, No. 26, Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, at 8 p.m., Dr. Joseph A. de Souza, aged 38. The funeral cortege will leave for Dharavi Cemetery at 4 p.m. to-day. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULL—August 13, at Baraoora, South Sylhet, the wife of A A. Bull, of a son.
CAMPBELL—August 17, at Jhansi, the wife of Captain F J B Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.
DUTHY—August 14, at Lansdour, the wife of Major A E Duthy, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.
LEE—August 11, at Dove Cot, Chittagong, the wife of C Graham Lee, of a daughter.
LLOYD—August 9, at Jhunjharpore, the wife of Treon Lloyd, of a daughter.
ORR—August 20, at Gourepur, Naihati, the wife of Charles R Orr, of a son.
PRICE—August 19, at Lahore, the wife of W H Price, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.
STOREY—August 14, at Oodeypore, the wife of T H Storey, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DRUMMOND—HOME—August 16, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, B A, Chaplain of Simla, Francis Henry Rutherford, Major, 11th "P W O" Bengal Lancers, son of the late Major-General Henry Drummond, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to Violet Fraser, only daughter of Colonel Frederick Jervis Home, C S I, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—August 17, at Mangalore, South Canara, James Henry Fletcher, Port and Customs Officer, Mangalore, late Commander, B I S N Co's service, aged 45 years.
LEE—August 17, at Doye Cot, Chittagong, Lilian Margaret, infant daughter of Charles Graham and Margaret Lee, aged 6 days.
RANSFORD—August 17, at Erinpura, Rajputana, Evelyn Lovelace Sophia, the dearly loved infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C Ransford, aged 9 months.
WALKER—August 9, at St Marks Square, Bangalore, Cyril Henry Arthington, infant son of Captain T C Arthington Walker, (8th Hussars), aged 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892.

THE judgment of Mr. Justice Farran in the case of H. A. Hormarjee, of the firm of B. and A. Hormarji, is what every one who has followed the painful disclosures of that remarkable insolvency has anticipated. It is very sad that a mercantile firm which for sixty years was attended with great prosperity, and occupied a high position, should have been brought to ruin by reckless speculation, compressed into a period of less than two years. It cannot be said that the sentence of the Court yesterday was severe or harsh, but it cannot be regarded as lenient, though in the opinion of Mr. Justice Farran, it inflicts a comparatively light punishment for what was judicially pronounced to be the gross misconduct of the insolvent in contracting debts which there was no means of discharging. The sentence of three months' imprisonment, under Section 50 of the Indian Insolvent Act, and postponement of the discharge until after the expiry of twelve months in custody at the suit of the opposing creditors, under Section 51 of the Act, is not the whole of the penalty which has been incurred. After the expiration of the fifteen months, the question whether judgment shall be entered against the insolvent, under Section 86, will be determined when he comes up for his discharge. Under that stringent section, the Court may, if it think fit, direct a judgment to be entered in the High Court for the amount of the debts or demands stated in the Schedule, and thence forward, if at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the insolvent is able to pay such debts, or any portion thereof, or if he be dead, leaving assets, the Court shall order execution to be taken out, and such further proceedings to be taken from time to time as the Court may order, until the debts and demands are fully paid and satisfied, no lapse of time availing in bar of such judgment. Mr. Hormarji's discharge was opposed by seven banks, the aggregate of whose claims amounted to the enormous total of thirty-eight lakhs and a half, the insolvent's total liabilities being a fraction under forty-eight lakhs.

The heavy plunging in exchange to retrieve losses which led to the final catastrophe had its origin in the silver boom in the summer of 1890, when the rupee went up to one and nine pence. In 1890 Mr. Hormarji bought bills aggregating £4,071,800 and sold others to the extent of £2,618,400. Mr. Bergendahl gave evidence that during three and a-half months in 1891, Mr. Hormarji sold bills amounting to £1,365,700 and bought bills to the amount of £1,847,900. It was the case of the opposing Banks that these magnificent operations were entered upon at a time when the insolvent's property had been reduced to four lakhs. Mr. Inverarity showed that in June, 1890, Mr. Hormarji's own statement professed that he was worth eight lakhs and a half, while the Official Assignee reduced the figures to Rs. 6,29,000. These six lakhs dwindled to some two lakhs by heavy losses, and to recover himself the misguided operator went in for extensive speculation. He explained to counsel, when undergoing his examination, that he required a million sterling to pass through his hands during the year. He borrowed money from the Bombay Banks which he transmitted to Messrs. Hamborough and Co., Messrs. Matheson and Co., and Messrs. Elliott and Sons to profit by the higher interest, and he renewed the bills as they fell due. When the crash was at hand, Mr. Hormarji, who owed Elliott and Sons £25,000 on bills not yet matured, sent them a sum of £5,000 in order, according to his statement, to profit by the saving of interest, and also on the ground that the firm were old friends of his father and himself. This alleged preference for one creditor to the detriment of the rest was one of the grounds of the opposition to his discharge. The speculations failed calamitously, exchange continuing to grow worse and worse, but Hormarji persevered until the end came. As Mr. Inverarity put it, Hormarji though he knew that he was sustaining losses, continued his speculations, saying to himself:—"I think silver will rise, and I am going in for transactions in millions. If my hopes are realised, I shall become a millionaire; and if they are not, my losses will fall on my creditors, and not on myself, as I have only four lakhs of rupees." In the result, his liabilities were forty-eight lakhs, while only Rs. 11,36,000 were available for division amongst the creditors. Mr. Justice Farran in his judgment yesterday, stated that the insolvent's speculations were simply gambling with the moneys of the banks, and pronounced him to be guilty of gross misconduct in contracting debts greatly exceeding his means of paying them. But in dealing with the insolvent on that ground his Lordship stated that he should take into consideration the circumstance that the facilities offered by the banks tempted the insolvent to continue his speculative transactions. The fact appears to have been that the old reputation of the firm, and its connection with the house of Hamborough and Co., Matheson and Co., and others of repute, threw the banks off their guard. The speculations of B. and A. Hormarji in former years were on a large scale, and whether they were successful or the reverse, nothing had occurred to shake the credit of the house.

The alleged concealment of the returned brokerages on the immense sums transmitted to London was referred to by the learned judge, as a painful element in the case which caused him much anxiety. From the evidence of Mr. R. L. Weber, it appeared that he sold B. and A. Hormarji's bills to the banks during 1889-91, and returned a portion of the brokerage to Mr. Hormarji, who looked upon it as his pocket-money, saying that he spent it on his trips to England and on presents to his wife. These payments were considerable, amounting in March, 1891, to Rs. 3,338, in April, Rs. 4,152, and similar sums from time to time. These amounts were not entered in the books, and no account of their disposal was furnished. Mr. Lang, on behalf of Mr. Hormarji, contended that the brokerage money did not actually belong to the firm, that it was not intended to be used in business transactions, that there was no concealment and that he had used the money for charitable and other private purposes. He argued that it was absurd to suppose that a man dealing in millions would stop to put aside a small sum of three thousand a month to form a nest egg. With respect to the general allegation of reckless speculation, the learned counsel dwelt on the temptations luring the insolvent to speculate during the excitement that prevailed in Bombay on the fluctuations of silver in 1890-91, and contended that he could not be seriously blamed for hoping to retrieve his losses. His firm had been in existence for sixty years, and he was anxious to keep it going. The losses came upon him suddenly, and it was hard to say to him that he must not endeavour to retrieve them, but pull up at once and face his creditors. Until the end of 1890, Mr. Lang argued that his client had still a valuable financial business, which was absolutely safe but for the forward contracts. He was dealing with firms of the highest respectability, he had made a considerable amount of money, and it was not easy for him at once to realise the situation, and wind up his business instead of trying to recover himself. The learned Judge held that the opposing creditors had made good their case. The charge of concealment was proved under Section 50, which provides that, where an insolvent conceals the state of his affairs with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors, the Court shall have power to adjudge the insolvent to be imprisoned for a period or periods not exceeding two years on the whole, under that section the court directed that Mr. Hormarji be committed to prison for three months. Under Section 51 it is directed that he shall be entitled to his discharge at the discretion of the Court when he has been in custody at the suit of the opposing creditors for twelve months after the expiration of three months specified under Section 50. The question whether judgment shall be entered up against defendant under Section 86, will be determined when the insolvent comes up for discharge at the end of the fifteen months. The moral of the case is: Do not gamble in Exchange. It is deplorable that the head of an old and respected firm should be overwhelmed in irremediable disaster through a reckless indulgence in the passion for speculation, which led him insensibly to gamble for millions with the monies of others, after he had risked and lost his own fortune, which, not so long ago, was one of the most envied in Bombay.

A ROYAL Warrant, which was promulgated in the *London Gazette* a few days before the last mail left, brings into existence the long expected decoration for Volunteer Officers. As we have already stated in our news columns, the decoration is to consist of an oak wreath in silver tied with gold, and having in the centre the Royal Cipher and Crown in gold. This is to be worn, as a War Medal is, on the left breast, and is to be suspended from a silver oak bar on a green ribbon. The Secretary of State for War in the late Government, Mr. Stanhope, recommended the institution of this badge, and in a speech on the Army Estimates, indicated the conditions on which it would be awarded. It is laid down that an officer before becoming entitled to it shall have served as a Volunteer for twenty years, that he shall be recommended by his Commanding Officer, and certified by the district military authorities as being an efficient and thoroughly capable officer, in every way deserving of such a decoration—any time that he may have served in the ranks, by the way, counting as qualifying service in the twenty years. The claims of Volunteer Officers for some description of recognition have long forced themselves on the attention of the War Office authorities, and her Majesty, in sanctioning the institution of the decoration, is anxious that it shall be highly prized. Princes of the Royal Family are to be entitled to wear it on her Majesty's direction and, in order to "preserve pure this most honourable distinction," it is ordained that if a person on whom it shall be conferred be convicted of an act derogatory to his honour as an officer and gentleman his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of those on whom it has been conferred, through a notification in the *London Gazette*. Her Majesty's good intention in sanctioning this decoration will be highly appreciated by every Volunteer in the British service, but it is a point upon which there will be a diversity of opinion whether her Majesty's adviser in this matter may be congratulated upon having recommended that which to Volunteer Officers themselves would be most acceptable. The distinction cannot become "cheap," as only a few are ever likely to serve sufficiently long to obtain it. It is distinctly stated that its object is to reward the long and meritorious services of Volunteer Officers of tried capacity. The medal for long service and good conduct was granted to the non-commissioned officers and men for a similar purpose and a money reward accompanies it; but it is for its intrinsic rather than its sentimental value that it is prized. Soldiers who serve twenty-one years before they receive it find the most objectionable part is having to wear it. It is familiarly known as the "Canteen Medal," and is more contemned than a bare-ribboned medal for Egypt. The ulterior object of a decoration for Volunteer Officers is to induce suitable men to join, and to remain with their corps afterwards. Such being the case it is easy to foresee that Mr. Stanhope's decoration, though admittedly very pretty, will not have the desired effect. The plan most likely to have the effect desired would have been to concede to Volunteer Officers that distinction they have so long desired in the due recognition of their military rank. Local custom has done this in many parts of England; but local custom has not War Office authority to support it. So far as India is concerned, custom does not assert the Volunteer Officers' rank, nor will the decoration reach them as the reward of far more rigorous service than is ever to be found in England. The Volunteer Officers' decoration is, apart from her Majesty's desires, but the offer of a stone where bread was asked.

THE complaint regarding extradition to which we referred the other day as having been raised by Miraj Senior, was but one of the features of an interesting administration report from the pen of the State Karbhari. It is a State which has no military force, and less than a hundred and twenty policemen, so if the sword be not turned into the ploughshare and the spear into the praning hook in Miraj, it will be difficult to find any other territory where they are. The ryots pay their rents easily, and make no appeal against their assessments. There were only thirty-seven prisoners during the year, and although there are no separate lock-ups in the jail for prisoners under trial the average time they are kept without trial is less than two days. All the cultivable land which was lying waste has been reclaimed. The towns are clean and well-kept and the municipalities work smoothly. But last year nature did not smile upon Miraj, any more than it did on less virtuous places, and drought and scarcity troubled it. But everything passed off well, writes the Karbhari. The means of storing water have been improved, and there is no real distress. What wonder amid all this bliss that musical instruments are among the chief products of the State; elegant cotton work, and stone-carving are favourite occupations of the people, and the shoes made at Miraj are noted for their durability and beauty. Charitable institutions are sufficient, and properly managed, education is progressing; in short Miraj has almost arrived at that condition Mr. Gilbert sings of, in which there is nothing whatever to grumble at.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, one of the most fortunate of Colonial Governors, has just been relating his experiences in Hongkong, to the Governorship of which he has recently succeeded. The finances of Hongkong, it will be remembered, were in a most critical condition a year ago, and as we announced at the time, the unofficial members of the local Legislative Council were strongly advocating a searching investigation and extensive retrenchments. A change of Governors shortly afterwards followed, and it appears that prospects are now brighter. We are told by Sir William that in every colony in which he has been Governor he was unfortunate enough to arrive during a financial crisis. At Bahama, where he was appointed, he found that the Government officials had received no salary for three months, and to almost every policeman was due from forty to sixty pounds. When he left there was a surplus revenue of six thousand pounds a year. In Barbadoes and Trinidad he had similar difficulties to contend with, but he was victorious, and already in Hongkong they had secured a surplus of two thousand dollars. Sir William was led into this declaration by the applicants for a grant of forty thousand dollars towards the endowment of the new College of Medicine, but prospects of a good time coming for Hongkong are evidently beginning to be indulged in, or his Excellency would not have expressed the belief that ere long he would be able to afford the grant, and before leaving the Island to place it in a sound financial position. Could Sir William Robinson exert his magic art on the Rupee Currency of India as well as on the dollars of Hongkong?

WE hear from Simla that the Amir has sent a copy of a letter of Colonel Yanoff, addressed to the Afghan troops at Badakshan, to the

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND AFGHANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

There is no longer room for doubt as to a conflict having occurred between the Russians and Afghans on the Pamirs. The Government of India have received a letter from the Amir, enclosing one from Colonel Yanoff to the Afghan Commandant in Badakshan. Colonel Yanoff writes that hearing there were a great many Afghan troops at Soma Tash he proceeded thither with about a thousand of his troops to summon the Afghan Captain and ask him why he was there. He tried to induce the Afghan officer to meet him amicably and without arms, but the Afghan refused, and after great delay approached with his men, who loaded and cocked their guns as they advanced. He states that the Afghan officer and his men used offensive language and personal violence to Colonel Yanoff, who thereupon ordered his men to disarm them. On the Russian soldiers advancing the Afghans fired, killing one man and wounding two. The Russians returned the fire, killing nine including the officer, wounding two, and taking seven prisoners.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW TAXATION POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Mr. Mundella, speaking at Sheffield yesterday, said that new taxation would possibly be necessary, but would not affect the industry of the country. Government, he said, would never abandon Free Trade.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Lancashire the latter were beaten by seven wickets, and in the match between Somerset and Middlesex, the latter were beaten by seventy runs.

CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

A severe outbreak of cholera has taken place at Hamburg.

RUSSIA AND THE REFUGEE AFGHAN REBELS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the Russian officials of the Trans-Caspian Provinces have been directed by their Government to receive hospitably the rebel refugees from Afghanistan.

The Emir of Bokhara has also issued similar orders to his officials.

THE EIGHT HOURS' MOVEMENT IN LANCASHIRE.

It appears that the object of the adoption of the eight hours' movement in Lancashire is to restrict the production of the mills, the masters showing no readiness to work short time.

NEW MASTER OF BUCKHOUNDS.

Lord Ribblesdale has been appointed Master of Buckhounds.

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.

The cholera has broken out at Havre and there s suspicions of the disease having appeared at twerp.

EXPORT OF RYE FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued, permitting export of rye.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

he death is announced of General da Fonseca, ex-President of the Brazils.

THEFT OF VOLUNTEER CARBINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

ome time ago several carbines were missed from Volunteer Armoury at Darjeeling. When miss- young man, named Steel, was living with the eant-in-charge. This young man's character antecedents are said to be bad, and he has now fessed to having systematically stolen carbines and d them to a Chutia interpreter in the Deputy missioner's Court. He also confesses to having chased arms at Calcutta and sold them to tias. He was placed before the Magistrate here is being sent to Darjeeling to-day, and will be d there.

LANDSLIP AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

very serious slip has occurred at the sixth from Simla. All communication by cart and a has been stopped, probably till October; but od mule and jhamponi road has been cut over slip.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPALITY DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

he case instituted by Colonel Moore, President Municipal Commissioner, against Balakistna ty, one of the Commissioners, for defamation, on for hearing at the Police Court to-day. nsel for the defendant said that his client did ntend to make any imputation against Colonel re, and expressed his regret that his remarks ld have been so understood. Colonel Moore pted this explanation and withdrew the charge. milar explanation was offered in case of Cook, Health Officer, against the same dant, but plaintiff's counsel refused to accept The case will therefore be proceeded with.

MESSRS. MEAKIN'S BREWERY.

ssrs. Meakin and Company, who are about to a brewery in the Madras Presidency, have ed the plains in preference to the hills for the

DEATH OF GENERAL PALMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

General Palmer, late Bengal Staff Corps, and an officer distinguished for his bravery in the first Afghan War, the two Sikh wars, and the Indian Mutiny, died at Mussoorie, on Tuesday. The funeral was attended with full military honours, and was largely followed.

THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

The Ulwar murder case promises to be an exciting one. Mr. Ross Alston, assisted by Mr. Percy Ball, pleader, will prosecute, and Mr. Colvin, assisted by Mr. Wiggins, pleader, defend. Both the sides are well matched for a good fight. Two of the accused, who have turned Queen's evidence, have been pardoned. Their evidence shows that they met by an appointment in Major Ram Chunder's compound just before the murder, and there received two swords with which they were to commit the deed. When they saw the Dewan driving down to the cricket-ground they left by an exit near the stables, and walked down the road awaiting the arrival of their victim. When his carriage came up one of the accused stopped the horses, while the other pardoned accused and Akhey used their swords. They then fled back to Ram Chunder's house, where they were given to drink. Ram Chunder got them to bathe in the river and burnt their clothes. One of the swords used has been identified, the other was broken and thrown into a well. Further corroborative evidence was taken to prove that the accused were in debt, and in heavy arrears of revenue before the murder, and that they sported several head of cattle afterwards.

RELIEFS FOR THE BITANI COUNTRY.

The force sent from Bannu to the Bitani country is now well on the way. Two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, 100 sabres, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and 150 rifles, 4th Punjab Infantry started on the night of the 21st instant; and 150 rifles of the 6th Punjab Infantry followed twenty-four hours later.

DEFEAT OF THE UZBEGS.

The Uzbegs who revolted in the Maimana province have been defeated by the force sent from Herat. The scene of action is said to be at Kaisar, a cultivated plain, some twenty miles west of Maimana in a straight line but double that in distance by road. A disturbance has been renewed about Maimana itself, but the appearance of the Herat troops on the scene is likely to have an immediate effect on the rebels.

LORD DUNMORE'S TRIP.

A Kirghiz who reached Leh, on July 30, reported to the Deputy Commissioner that Lord Dunmore and Major Roche had been compelled to abandon all idea of reaching the Tagdumbash Pamir by the Bazaar Darya route, owing to heavy floods. They had accordingly proceeded towards Yarkand by the Sungu Pass. The Russians on the Pamirs will consequently not have the opportunity of making their acquaintance.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA VS. MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

The cricket match, Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Mhow, was concluded to-day in favour of the former by one innings and 146 runs. Mhow made a good effort in their second innings. The following are the scores:—

MHOW GARRISON.

First Innings.

Mr. Lowis, run out	6
Mr. Ross, b Stockdale	21
Mr. Rose, b Anderson	3
Mr. Baker, c Stockdale, b Anderson	0
Mr. Luard, l-b-w, b Anderson	0
Surgeon-Captain Peterkin, not out	26
Mr. Holder, b Stockdale	4
Captain Aitkin, b Stockdale	4
Mr. Chitty, c Anderson, b Stockdale	0
Corporal Borrett, c Sprott, b Stockdale	0
Mr. Simmonds, c Trask, b Stockdale	0
Private Gilhooly, c Usborne, b Stockdale	11
Extras	10
Total	85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	C.	B.	M.	W.
Mr. Anderson	140	33	11	3
Mr Stockdale	137	36	15	7

MHOW.

Second Innings.

Surg-Capt Peterkin, b Anderson	3
Mr Ross, c Trask, b Rhodes	46
Mr Lowis, c and b Rhodes	56
Mr Rose, c Anderson, b Rhodes	12
Mr. Baker, c Rhodes, b Stockdale	10
Mr. Luard, c Sheppard, b Anderson	15
Mr. Holder, c Sprott, b Anderson	10
Captain Aitkin, b Alexander	14
Mr. Chitty, c and b Anderson	10
Corporal Borrett, b Alexander	8
Mr. Simmonds, b Alexander	0
Private Gilhooly, not out	4
Extras	13
Total	201

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	120	49	8	4
Stockdale	105	28	12	1
Alexander	80	38	6	3
Sutton	15	11	0	0
Rhodes	80	54	2	3
Sheppard	25	8	2	0

SELECTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

Captain Cox, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. Lowis from Mhow, who made good scores in the recent matches, have been selected for the Presidency Team against the Parsees.

MARRIAGE OF MR. MORIARTY, C. S.

Mr. Moriarty, C. S., Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, was married to Miss Whyte, only daughter of the late Rev. Luscomb Whyte, Military Chaplain, Mussoorie, Rev. Hillenkamp officiated. The Rev. Mr. MacKay was the bestman and the Misses Kirkham the bridesmaids, while Master Barry, Dr. J. P. Barry's son, was the page. The reception was held at Mr. Kirkham's residence. The presents were numerous and handsome. The couple left for Coonoor.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Greahy, 52nd Field Battery, has been placed under orders for India to join the 17th Field Battery, into which he has been permitted to exchange with 2nd-Lieutenant Boyd.

Captain Guille, No. 14 Company Eastern Division, has been selected for the appointment of Inspector of Warlike Stores at the Cape of Good Hope.

Colonel Egerton, commanding the Liverpool Regiment, has applied for the command of the 8th and 40th Regimental Districts at home, on the vacancy occurring.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Those present were:—Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Professor R. G. Oxenham, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Messrs. Hurkissondass Narotumdas, Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharamsi, and Dr. Accacio Viegas.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

The Committee considered letter No. 11163, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that he has arranged for the purchase of 300 tons Powell's Duffryn coal, at Rs. 18-12-0 per ton, and 500 tons Brynbos Hartley, at Rs. 16-12-0 per ton, from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., to be delivered at the Love Grove pumping station. Requesting sanction to this arrangement. In each case the delivery will be from the ship.

The necessary sanction was given.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

The Committee next discussed letter No. 10977, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that he proposes to have certain foot-paths during the current year paved with Indian patent stone. Requesting sanction to the work being entrusted to the Indian Patent Stone Company, at the rate of Rs. 34 per 100 square feet, including concrete, provided that the work is maintained after payment for 12 months and the contract is not sub-let. The amount, Rs. 24,679, to be met out of the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 50,000 for the same.

Mr. Shroff pointed out that they had no experience of how the Indian patent stone would stand friction.

The Commissioner replied that last year they had certain sections paved with the Indian patent stone at Parel and Bholeshwar Road, which were in the most perfect order and answered the purpose. That particular pavement was laid down by the Indian Patent Stone Company, and from the experience which they had of its durability at Calcutta, they had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with it.

Colonel Wilson said there was no doubt the patent stone was very much more pleasant to walk on in comparison to blue stone which was very rough.

Professor Oxenham supported the view of its durability after the satisfactory results it gave in Calcutta during a period of five years under a heavy wheel traffic, and was also of the opinion that it would be a great comfort to walk upon.

The Commissioner said it had been reported by the engineers to be remarkably cool for walking upon.

Mr. Kabraji was in favour of paving the footpaths with blue stone.

On the matter being put to the vote it was carried.

A VISIT TO THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Professor Oxenham moved, that the Standing Committee or some members of the Committee arrange a meeting with the Municipal Commissioner and the Architect in the new Municipal buildings at an early date.

Professor Oxenham suggested it would be very desirable for the Committee to pay a visit, accompanied by the Commissioner and the Architect, to the new Municipal buildings, whilst the interior fitting were in course of construction. Before the completion of the work it was very probable that some desirable detail might suggest itself to the members, which could be carried out without difficulty whilst the work was in hand.

Mr. Shroff: I trust it will not be necessary to have a champagne lunch on the premises. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said the Commissioner had already expressed a desire on a former occasion to visit the place.

Mr. Kabraji pointed out that the idea had been given up, because there were no stairs to the building. That difficulty had now been removed.

It was decided that the Committee should proceed to the new offices after the next meeting.

A DRINKING TROUGH FOR CATTLE.

The following was referred to the Commissioner for report:—"That the question of Mr. Shaisha K. Naidoo's offer of a drinking trough for cattle be referred back to the Standing Committee for fuller details."

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS SYSTEM.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, dated 22nd instant, as under:—"That the following be forwarded to the Standing Committee and the Commissioner for remarks:—Letter No. 2556, General Department, dated 25th July last, from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, forwarding extracts paras 7 and 8 of the Accountant-General's letter No. Q.A.-656, dated 11th April, 1892, on the account system of the Municipality as disclosed in the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1890-91.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the chief accountant had already prepared a report which would be duly submitted. He reminded the Committee that under the law the Standing Committee alone were empowered to lay down the system of accounts, and no one else, not even the Government.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for report.

THE FLUSHING OF GULLIES.

The next subject for consideration was memorandum No. 10990, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding report from the Health Officer on the subject of the provision, which is made for regularly flushing the gullies between houses, and the quantity of water used on his work.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, stated in his report that there was no regular staff employed specially for gully flushing by the Health Department, but there were special arrangements in the A, C, and E wards. The state of public health was such that before the rains this year he deemed it necessary to apply for the assistance of the fire brigade to help the department to flush down the gullies of the Camatcepoora and Nagpada sections of E Ward and portions of Maudvi in B ward. The gullies of these sections received a thorough cleansing and scouring, and he had no doubt with beneficial effect. The gullies in Khetwadi and Choonabutti Sections of D Ward were flushed down by hand in the early part of July. The Health Department had a portable force pump which was really a small manual fire-engine. It was got specially for gully flushing, and could be used regularly after the rains. He was unable to give any idea of the quantity of water, which was used by the Health Department in gully flushing. He was of opinion that there should be, where necessary, systematic gully flushing, and he assured them that with Tansa water available the extra draw off should not be of such an amount as to internally affect the general supply. He was not able to give any estimate of the probable amount of water which would be used, but perhaps one gallon per head might be taken as an approximate quantity.

MR. WACHA'S LEECHES.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, read a letter from Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha (*re* the leeches in the Tansa Water), which was considered to be a reflection on the manner in which the Committee conducted their business.

No notice was taken of the letter, and the Committee adjourned.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the statement of "One who Knows the Facts" that "there is a whole-time Inspector of Factories working under the chief Inspector of Bombay," and that "there is no insufficiency of staff," allow me to state that the remedy suggested refers to the "inspections of Factories *in the Town and Island of Bombay*," and "*not to the Mofussil Factories*," for which latter inspections, of course, a whole-time Inspector has been appointed, and of which fact I was fully aware. Not being able to answer any of the real questions at issue, "One Who knows the Facts" attempts to mislead the public opinion. The whole-time Inspector is designated "Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency," and almost his whole time is, and will be, occupied in inspection of factories in the mofussil. His intervals of stay in Bombay will hardly amount to three months in a year, and the question is, "How the Assistant Collector of Bombay, who is an ex-officio Chief Inspector of Factories, and as such the sole agent for at least nine months in a year, for inspecting the numerous mills and other factories *in Bombay*, is able to cope with both the duties (out-door and in-door) at one and the same time.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS THE FEELINGS OF OPERATIVES.

The military authorities have recommended that the reports on last winter's operations in Burma should appear as reports, not as despatches, as the latter would seem to give exaggerated military importance to operations in which there was little or no fighting, except at Saidon, the accounts and rewards for which have already been published. The decision, however, rests with the Government of India, and as the troops had plenty of hard work, General Stewart's report may eventually be published as a despatch.

THE CLOCK TOWER TRAGEDY.

The Secretaries to the Clock Tower Tragedy Committee have addressed the following reply to the letter of Mr. Lee Warner enclosing a Resolution of Government, dated July 29:—

Bombay, 19th August, 1892.

To W. Lee Warner, Esq., C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to Government.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 29th July, 1892, enclosing Government Resolution No. 4089 of 1892 of the same day in reference to the Rajabai Tower Tragedy Memorial, addressed to the Secretary of State for India.

2. In Government Resolution No. 3507 of 28th June, 1892, it was pointed out that "the enclosure on pages 1 and 2 purports to be a statement on solemn affirmation of Khoja Ahmed Thawur," and that "this statement should have been signed by the Khoja and read over to him and should then have been authenticated by the signatures of the three gentlemen, who sign the memorial, and of whom two are Justices of the Peace." The Resolution further proceeded to say that "it must be presumed that documents of this character relied on by the memorialists have not been published without due inquiry as to their capacity to prove them by those who ask Government to rely on them. It is, therefore, necessary that each of the separate statements attached to the memorial should be attested by the three gentlemen who have signed the memorial on behalf of their co-signatories in order that Her Majesty's Secretary of State may feel assured that the evidence relied upon by the Committee has been authenticated by them, and will be proved by them should further action be necessary." The Resolution concluded by directing that "the memorial should be returned to the three gentlemen who forwarded it on the 17th inst., in order that the several statements appended may be signed by those who made them in the presence of a Justice of Peace, and authenticated on each page by the three gentlemen who have authenticated the memorial.

3. In our letter of the 22nd July, 1892, we respectfully ventured to point out to Government that we were not bound on the one hand nor authorised on the other, to comply with the requisitions made by Government—1st, to get the statements referred to signed, by those who made them, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, and, 2ndly, to authenticate them on each page by our signatures "in order that her Majesty's Secretary of State may feel assured that the *evidence* relied on by the Committee has been authenticated by them, and will be proved should further action be necessary."

4. We are glad to find that in the resolution under reply, Government have been pleased to abandon the first of these requisitions altogether, and to ask us to comply with the second, not for the purpose of authenticating the *evidence* referred to in the statements, but only to certify that the pages belong to the memorial in compliance with Rule VIII. of the Memorial Rules.

5. We have no objection to comply with the second requisition to this extent, and for this object only, and beg to return the memorial with our signatures attached accordingly, with the spare copies asked for. We find nothing in the Memorial Rules which requires any copy to be authenticated.—We beg to remain, your most obedient and humble servants,

SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL, Chairman,
K. N. BADHURJEE, M. D.
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Hon. Secretaries, Rajabai Tower Tragedy Case Committee.

GOA SHIPPING DUES.

The following translation of a Goa official order was published in a *Government Gazette* extraordinary last evening:—

As it is necessary to condense into one document the legal provisions relating to tonnage dues embodied in the *Provincial Portaria* No. 492 of the 29th July 1891, brought into force by *Portaria* No. 307, dated 25th June last, and to fix at the same time the maximum weight of goods on which at the port of Marmagao the duty per ton of actual weight of such goods may be substituted for the tonnage dues on vessels, I deem it expedient, in virtue of the power conferred on me by Article 4, Schedule E of the Customs Tariff approved by the decree of 16th April last, and having consulted the officers concerned, to direct as follows:—

(1) All vessels arriving from the high seas which put in at the port of Marmagao for the purpose of landing a portion of their cargo, or for taking additional cargo on board and completing their load, having a displacement of ten tons and over, shall be subject to the payment of 6 pies per ton when the weight of the goods shipped, or landed at that port, does not exceed one thousand tons. This duty, however, shall not be less than Rs. 10

(2) Ships calling at the port of Marmagao for the sole purpose of landing or taking passengers on board shall pay 4 annas per each passenger taken on board or landed.

(3) It is optional for the captains or consignees of ships to pay (1) either the cargo dues, or tonnage dues, or (2) the tonnage dues or passenger dues when they only transport, or take passengers on board.

(4) Passenger dues shall not be paid in addition to tonnage dues or cargo dues.

(5) The above cited *Portaria* No. 492, dated 29th July 1891, is hereby repealed.

The authorities and other persons concerned upon whom it is incumbent to carry out these orders shall duly attend.

(Signed) FRANCISCO TEXEIRA DA SILVA,
Governor-General.

Governor-General's Palace, Pangim, 25th July 1892.

TENTS AT THE CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public, I hope, will join with me in thanking the Executive Engineer for having permitted a very limited number of tents (twelve only) to be pitched on the Esplanade, on Friday, 26th instant, for the convenience of "higher classes," as Mr. H. S. Nayak wishes to call those who require awnings to sit under, and cannot witness the match basking in the sun. In proportion to his calculation, *viz.*, "the more interesting the match, the greater the number of the tents," the whole of the maidan will have to be covered with tents in the match with Lord Hawke's team, leaving in the middle an open space sufficiently large for the players to play in. The players themselves, some of whom belong to the "higher classes" are the most to be pitied as they will have to play under the scorching sun the whole day. In my opinion the Executive Engineer has acted wisely in making no difference whatever between the feelings of the "higher classes" and the "mob," which are equally acute on such occasions.—Yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT ON A RANGE.

MAJOR-GENERAL EAST, commanding the Secunderabad District, in opening the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Hyderabad Rifle Association on Monday last invited Mrs. Elton, wife of the Commandant of the 16th Madras Infantry, to fire the first shot to open the meeting. Just as Mrs. Elton was in the act of firing Private Anderson, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who was marker in the butt, ran up to the target. A number of on-lookers shouted out:—"Don't fire!" but too late. The bullet struck Anderson on the front part of the right leg about four inches from the top, and taking a down course passed through the fleshy part of the leg, making its exit in the rear, and then struck the target. The wound is not considered dangerous. Anderson was admitted to hospital. Mrs. Elton is suffering from severe shock. The opening of the meeting was delayed considerably through this accident.

The French naval manœuvres which came to an end three weeks ago the interest of the fourth and last day consisted in the torpedo attacks in the Mediterranean as well as off Brest. The North Sea Squadron, a Paris correspondent says, spent the night in the Bay of Dournenez, the ironclads with their nets rigged. Seven torpedo boats at 10 p.m. undertook to attack them, and, protected by a fog, were supposed to have been able to blow up the cruiser Epervier, which was in pursuit. The torpedoes, continuing their course, got within range of the squadron before their presence had been revealed by the search lights. The news of this successful attack was brought to Dournenez by carrier pigeons. In the Mediterranean the whole squadron, after cannonading the semaphores of La Garoupe and Ste. Marguerite, appeared off Villefranche with the design of bombarding that port. When the Acheron and a flotilla of torpedo boats went out to meet it, the latter were discovered by the Audacieux and the Temeraire. In the "engagement" which ensued the torpedo boats were successful, three ironclads being held to be destroyed.

REPORT ON BURMESE FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

The report on the frontier affairs of Burma in 1891-1892 gives an excellent summary of operations during the past cold season. In this part of the report there is little that is new to readers of the *Pioneer*. A few points brought out are however deserving of notice. Summarising the chief results in the Northern Chin Hills Mr. Carey says that the hitherto unknown and unexplored tracts, inhabited by Thadoes, Nwites, Yoes, Whelnoes and Nwengals have been explored, and placed in maps; the number and size of the villages ascertained; the whole of the northern tracts having been explored, and the people reduced to comparative order. It is to be expected that no further extensive operations will be necessary, and it is hoped that for the future the large columns and forced marches of the past will be succeeded by small parties accompanying political officers on tour. The Kanhow and Siyin tribute has been collected; the Thado, Nwite, and Yeo tribute question stands over till the decision of the Burma-Manipur boundary. During the year nearly 200 slaves have been recovered, the greater part from the Siyins. The road from Lendeot to Fort White has been made and several routes opened. Seventeen villages have been punished. A decided advance has been made in our relations with the Chins. No raids have been committed by the Northern Chins, either in the hills nor in Burma. Thieves and wire-cutters have been surrendered by chiefs, and a large gang of Chin coolies accompanied the Lushai relief column. The revival of the old trade with Burma is one of the most successful attainments of the season. Siyins visit Kalemyo in scores, sometimes as often as three times a week, to purchase articles in the bazaar. A short time back the Kale State was considered incapable of paying its tribute of Rs. 19,000. The taxes collected this year far exceed this sum; and immigration to the Kale State is now steadily progressing. The ex-Tsawbwa of Kale is now released from confinement, and is living as a Government pensioner in Moulmein. In concluding the review of the work in the Northern Chin Hills the report says:—"The thanks of the administration are due to the military and civil officers who conducted the operations, and to whose untiring energy and zeal it is due that such excellent results were achieved. Among the many officers who did good work Captains Rose and Stevens, and Messrs. Carey and Sherman may be mentioned, as having rendered especially valuable service."

Writing of the progress in the Southern Chin Hills Mr. MacNabb says that "previous to this season we occupied Haka with Rawvan, to secure our communications. Our real influence cannot be said to have extended much more than 12 or 14 miles around Haka along the Road to Burma. Compare this with our position to-day. From the banks of the Naukathe, 23 degrees 15 minutes, to the marches of the Chinme country 21 degrees 45 minutes to the south, and from Burma to the east right up to the Tipi or Koladyne, and to Laovar on the west, we have thoroughly established our authority. The Baungshes have been brought to heel, the Tlangtlangs severely punished, and the Tachons dominated by the establishment of Falam. New lines of communication have been opened, thanks to the policy which gave us troops sufficient to deter the tribes from opposition. All this has been accomplished without bloodshed, except in the solitary instance of Shurkwa."

The permanent accommodation it is proposed to provide for the troops located in the Chin Hills is as follows. Northern Chin Hills—barracks for headquarters and 400 native infantry rifles at Tidin; barracks for 100 rifles at Fort White, 50 rifles at No. 3 Stockade, 50 at Kalemyo, 30 at Kalewa. In the Southern Chin Hills—barracks for headquarters and 400 men at Haka, headquarters and 400 at Falam, 100 at Rawvan, 100 at Hanta, 50 at Kanchaung, 150 at Kendat. The Haka estimates, for providing the necessary accommodation, amounting in all to over twelve lakhs of rupees, are now before the Government of India.

Another point worthy of notice is a frontier dispute in Hsawngsup as Thaungdut is now called. Some months since a question arose as to the right to certain salt springs on the Manipur frontier, and the Manipur officials prevented the Tsawbwa from getting salt from these. At the end of the rains a party will be deputed to locate the frontier delimited ten years since by a commission under Colonel Johnstone, the Resident in Manipur.

There is a highly interesting summary of operations on the north-east frontier. The report says that, from information given by a prisoner and collected in other quarters, it appears that a sort of league existed between a chain of Tsawbwas around Sadon. The *raison d'être* of this league was smuggling. It was in all probability subsidised by Chinese adventurers, and winked at by Chinese officials, and it was consequently bitterly hostile to the British advance. The operations quite broke up the league. The Sadon Tsawbwa was captured and others were driven out.

The Irrawaddy Column got through a large amount of work, and made a very satisfactory beginning with the business of establishing peace and order in the Sadon tract. The season's work reflects much credit on Major Yule and Captain Elliott. As to the alleged Chinese help at Sadon, the report says the earthworks, by means of which the siege of Sadon was conducted, were said to have been constructed with considerable skill, entirely beyond the Kachins, and there was conclusive evidence of "assistance from beyond the frontier. It must be added that there is no evidence that the transfrontier Chinese officials aided or countenanced the rebels." The rapid and vigorous operations of the North Eastern Column are also highly praised. There is one other point; the future of the Hukong valley which, till this year, lay entirely outside our influence. In view of the peaceful condition of the valley, and the large amount of administrative work which remains to be done in other parts of the Bhamo district, it is proposed to postpone for the present the work of bringing the valley under direct administration.

THE GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

It will be a matter of general regret that when Mr. T. A. Allen, the Honorary Secretary of these popular sports, sails to-morrow for the port of Aden. His energetic services have given universal satisfaction, and in wishing him *bon voyage* it is to be hoped that his successor will prove as worthy and as capable. After being compelled to abandon the sports in the last two weeks through the inclemency of the weather it was gratifying to see that the interest in the mounted competitions was as keen as ever and attracted some good entries on the ground yesterday evening before a large gathering. The weather, though sultry, remained fine and the turf was in good condition. The "send offs" were capital and the zest with which the competitors disputed honors justifies the opinion that there will be some big fields for the final meeting, which takes place in the Bombay Gymkhana week in October. The success with which these little meetings have passed off gives fair promise of the prospects of a most successful tournament. The jumping competition was remarkaly good, and an exciting race was witnessed for second honors in the Polo Ball Chase which was contested by Mr. Gallwey and Mr. Boikett. The latter pulled it off by half a head. The following are the results of yesterday evening's sport:—

TENT-PEGGING.

Mr Steel	1
Mr H Symons	2

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Horses.

Mr Fischer's Kamal Kalin, Owner	1
Mr L Russell's Red-deer, Mr Steel / Mr H Symons' Chagg, Owner	...tic.

Ponies.

Mr Steel's Cintra, Owner	1
Mr Windham's Unknown, Mr Gallwey	2

BALL COMPETITION.

Mr Foulkes	1
Mr Steel	2

POLO BALL CHASE.

Ponies.

Mr Procter's Sheikh, Owner	1
Mr Birkitt's Dandy, Owner	2

BARE-BACKED SPIRAL RACE.

Horses.

Mr Tod	1
Mr Garrett	2

Ponies.

Mr Procter	1
Mr Steel	2

The total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 13th August, was 176 against 189 and 200 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 25. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 6 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus against 14 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 65 and 23 respectively, against 73 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·6 per mille per annum, against 22·3, the mean of the last five years.

MR. H. A. HORMARJI'S INSOLVENCY.

JUDGEMENT OF THE COURT.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment in the matter of the insolvency of H. A. Hormarji (B. and A. Hormarji). The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,98,591; and his good and doubtful assets to about eleven lakhs of rupees. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the Chartered Mercantile Bank; and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the Chartered Bank of India, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the National Bank, the Agra Bank, and the New Oriental Bank, to oppose the insolvent's discharge.

Mr. Justice Farran said:—Hormarji Ardaseer was adjudicated an insolvent on the 1st May 1891. The debts and liabilities of the insolvent, as stated in his schedule, amount to Rs. 47,93,591-13-7, against which he was possessed of assets amounting to Rs. 12 or 14 lakhs according to the value to be properly placed upon them. They have realised Rs. 11,36,228-8-4. There may possibly be sums still recoverable from certain insolvent estates and from the firm of Matheson and Co., of London, but substantially the above are the figures which I have to take into account in dealing with this matter. The insolvent now seeks for his personal discharge under sec. 47 of the Indian Insolvent Act XI and XII Vict. c. 21. His discharge is opposed by the following banks who are his creditors for the following sums:—The Chartered Mercantile Bank, Rs. 4,05,430-10-1; the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Rs. 9,92,403-11-6; the National Bank, Rs. 8,65,622-14-10; the Agra Bank, Rs. 12,42,774-0-11; the Chartered Bank, Rs. 2,16,336-1-8; and the New Oriental Bank, Rs. 3,38,123-4-5. These sums aggregate Rs. 38,60,690-11-5. The remaining creditors are creditors for comparatively speaking small sums from Rs 5,000 downwards, except Mulchand, who is a creditor for Rs. 11,327-1-5 for brokerage, Kooshalchand, who is a creditor for Rs. 14,818-7 in respect of a draft sold against pearls, of which account sales were not received when the schedule was made up, Premchund Roychund, who is a creditor for Rs. 14,754-6-9 for his share in the Cooria Mill commission, which he had not re eived, and the Comptoir de Paris, who are creditors for Rs. 17,250-12-2, and also excepting John Elliott and Sons of London, who are creditors for Rs. 3,33,120-12-11, and Matheson and Co., of London, who are entered in the schedule as creditors for Rs. 2,58,195-9-5, but on the other side are entered as debtors in Rs. 491,187-3-9. These accounts of Matheson and Co. are not as yet adjusted, and the balance may be in favour of the insolvent. If this is so, the total debts of the insolvent will be reduced by about Rs. 2,58,195-9-5, which would bring them to Rs. 45,40,396-4-2. The above figures have not been proved before me, but they are taken from the schedule, and may be assumed for the purpose of this enquiry to be correct. It may, therefore, be taken that the principal creditors of the insolvent, with the exception of John Elliott and Sons, of London, are all opposing his discharge. The grounds of opposition filed were:—(1) Reckless speculation. (2) Contracting debts without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when the same were contracted of paying the same. (3) Gross misconduct in contracting debts, in that his whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment that during the time when the same were in course of being contracted reference being had to his actual and expected property as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same. (4.) Concealment of property. (5.) Obtaining forbearance from the opposing creditors by making false representations to them. These grounds of opposition are common to all the opposing creditors. The Chartered Bank has filed a ground on its own behalf in addition to the above which it also relies on. (6.) Contracting debts by means of false pretences. At the close of the cross-examination of the insolvent, counsel for the Chartered Mercantile Bank applied for leave to add several other grounds of opposition. All of the facts relied upon in support of these were known to the opposing creditors when they filed the above grounds, or were within their means of knowledge. I refused to allow this to be done in the greate number of cases; as for reasons which I then gave I considered that the insolvent might have been prejudiced in his defence by not having had them put forward and relied upon at an earlier stage of the case, and as I thought that the power given to the Court by rule 20, should be exercised with great caution. I allowed a ground of opposition resting on an admitted payment of a sum of £5,000 to John Elliott and Co. by the insolvent on the eve of his insolvency to be added, as the facts relating to it were within the actual knowledge of the insolvent, and of no one else. It is now added as ground. (7) Fraudulently, with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his creditors or of giving an undue preference to creditors, having discharged a debt due from the insolvent. The first ground of opposition is not within the words of section 50 or 51 of the Insolvent Act—that is to say, it is not specially stated as a ground for putting the provisions of either of these two sections in force. I have no doubt but that, if it were proved, I should be justified on account of it in adjourning the insolvent's discharge under section 47 of the Act. It has been so ruled in re Gopal vs. Bahivis, p. 119, but I consider that unless the facts bring the case within the second and the third heads of opposition I have no jurisdiction to treat it as an offence under section 51. It clearly does not fall within the purview of section 50. The insolvent at the time of his anjudication was the sole owner of the firm of B. & A. Hormarji. The firm had been established in 1830 by the uncle and father of the insolvent. On the death of the latter in 1882, the insolvent was left as the sole surviving partner and continued so until his failure. There is no evidence as to what the capital of the firm was when the insolvent became the sole owner of it, but since the adjudication, balance sheets have been prepared at the expense of the estate and under the supervision of the insolvent, which purport to show the position of the firm at the close of 1883 and sub

months' usance. Thus his transactions were more or less simultaneous. The six months' bills he remitted to Hamborough and Co. with directions to discount them, and with the proceeds to take up the four months' bills. The profit on the transaction consisted in a nice calculation of the London discount rate as compared with the cost in Bombay of the six months' bills. To enable him to make the calculation he received daily a telegram giving the London rates. Sometimes the bills drawn on Hamborough and Co. were demand bills, which he sold, and with the proceeds purchased six months bills. By wire he advised Hamborough and Co. to discount the six months' bills to arrive, and thus secured the rate. The profit was made in the same way as in the case of the four months' bills. Sometimes he drew demand bills on Hamborough and Co., sold them in Bombay, used the proceeds until the demand drafts were about to fall due, and then remitted the proceeds of the demand drafts or their equivalent by wire to meet the demand drafts. The profits in this case was that acquired by the use of the money in Bombay. With Matheson and Co. the process was different. He drew on them at four months' and sold the bills in Bombay, remitted the proceeds by wire (telegraphic transfers) on demand bills to Matheson and Co. in London Messrs. Matheson and Co. allowed him interest on the proceeds received from the telegraphic transfers on demand bills at 5 per cent. until the four months' bills became due, and then met the four months' bills with such proceeds. The transactions with the banks were similar, and there were subsidiary arrangements which it is not necessary to detail. The financial business with Messrs. Elliott and Sons was comparatively small in amount. The insolvent stated that he needed to sell and buy bills to meet the requirements of this class of his business to the extent of about a million pounds sterling per annum. As about three sets were drawn during the year there would be about £3,00,000 to £400,000 current at a time. It will readily be seen that a very small rate of profit in discount on such large sums would bring in a considerable income. The amounts I have given are only rough estimates. It would appear from the cross-examination of the insolvent that the figures are probably understated. The statement of the mode of business is not intended either to be strictly accurate. With reference to this financial business it is to be observed :—(1) That it rested solely on credit and could not be carried on unless the parties to it were in high repute as to their solvency in the commercial world. (2) That, resting as it did upon credit, it required little, if any, capital of the insolvent to be embarked in it, and enabled him to keep all, or almost all, his capital invested in shares and Government notes upon which he received dividends and interest, and it also enabled him to finance the Coorla Mills of which he was the agent. (3) That as long as it was carried on through perfectly solvent houses, there was little, if any, risk of loss. As the transactions were embarked in on a calculation based upon actual discount rates and the actual state of the money market, it was not in its nature speculative. The element of speculation entered into it when forward contracts in exchange were made in order to obtain favourable rates for the bills, which the insolvent proposed to draw for his financial undertakings. The houses with which the insolvent did business were houses, it is admitted, of first-class repute. The evidence before me does not enable me to determine with exactness whether those "a priori" conclusions were borne out by corresponding results except that the insolvent stated that it was so. There were no profit and loss accounts for each year nor yearly balances nor balance-sheets, on account of the suspense bills not appearing in them, and the drawings of the insolvent for each year not being shown, are only approximate guides. The small variation in them down to 31st December, 1889, however, lends confirmation to the insolvent's statement. The fair inferences to be drawn from them, coupled with the evidence of the insolvent, is that the capital of the firm did not materially alter in amount down to that date, and that he drew out for expenditure in one form or other all the profits of the firm, and possibly a little more. In addition to the above financial business, the firm did ordinary commercial business, taking consignments of produce, pearls, &c., for sale in England on account of native shippers and selling goods consigned to the firm here from abroad. There is no evidence as to the extent of this business. It seems to have been of the ordinary character, and conducted with prudence. The carrying it on would require the sale of bills against produce in Bombay to a considerable extent. Down to the close of the year 1889, there is nothing before shown against the insolvent to which exception can be successfully taken. In the first half of 1890 the insolvent must have met with heavy losses. His mercantile assets above liabilities which on the 31st December, 1889, stood at Rs. 5,50,794, were reduced on the 30th June, 1890, to Rs. 2,29,612. This period has not been examined into, and the cause therefore of the loss has not been shown. The charges against the insolvent are based upon his conduct subsequent to the latter date. It becomes therefore necessary to consider his exact position on the 30th June, 1890, as it appears from the balance-sheet (Ex. No. 6.) His liabilities to creditors then amounted to Rs. 10,32,877-3-9 ; the amounts due to the insolvent amounted to Rs. 2,08,301-4½. To this there is to be added due by the Coorla Mills Rs. 1,50,000 ; total debts due to the insolvent, Rs. 4,48,391-4½ ; shares other than Coorla Mill shares Rs. 34,139-10½ ; Coorla shares, Rs. 4,27,324-77-0 ; cash and money in Oriental Bank, Rs. 2,534-7½ and Government Promissory Notes Rs. 350,099-4½ ; total, Rs. 12,62,489-0¾. The balance in favour of the insolvent was thus Rs. 2,29,612. This is assuming that there were no "suspense bills" at this period, and also assuming that the debts due to the insolvent were all good debts, and also assuming that the Coorla shares were worth Rs. 4,27,324. Their market value was about half that sum, but the possession of such a large number of shares made the insolvent certain to be able to continue the agency of the Coorla Mill as long as the firm of B. and A. Hormarji could keep out of the Insolvent Court. As soon as that firm became insolvent, it ceased to exist, and could no longer claim the commission. The commission in a favourable year amounted to Rs. 45,000, and in a year of disaster to Rs. 15,000. The shares were therefore a more valuable asset than their market quotations indicated. Those sold by the Official Assignee (424) for this reason realised Rs. 2,64,375 ; but this did not include fifty shares held by the National Bank as security. There was 483 shares in all. The Government paper was probably worth more than it stood at in the books, and there were some outstanding forward contracts in exchange, which shewed a profit. Taking, however, the assets all round, I do not think that even a sanguine man could have estimated his mercantile capital in the balance-sheet at more than two lakhs. The insolvent was also possessed of Hormarji House, which sold for one and a half lakhs, but which his friends were willing for his sake to purchase for two lakhs. Adding this to his mercantile capital, the insolvent's estate upon the most favourable estimate shewed a balance in his favour of four lakhs on the 30th June, 1890. It was, however, in a very embarrassed position. Except in the Oriental Bank, the accounts in all the other banks were largely overdrawn to the extent of more than Rs. 5,30,000 one, I presume, the security of his available property. However, he nominally possessed four lakhs. Its saleable value was about two and a-half lacks. With his finances in this state the insolvent began (or rather continued, for he began his operations earlier in the year) to speculate in exchange or, as he expressed it, to work for a rise in exchange. The silver market which governs exchange was then in a very excited state. Working for rise in exchange was in effect the same as making large purchases of silver deliverable to him at forward dates. On account of the great number of exchange transactions which the firm necessarily had to enter into for the purpose of its financial business, it is very difficultto separate these speculative transactions in exchange from the rest of the business. The two, in fact, were worked the one with the other. This difficulty is increased by the insolvent not having handed over any register of his forward contracts to the Official Assignee. It would be possible to ascertain the particulars and amount of the forward contracts from the lists of sales and purchases made out by the different banks, but the process would be a laborious one. From fear of falling into error I have refrained from it. A less accurate estimate is sufficient for the purposes of this judgment. In 1890, the insolvent sold bills to the extent £5,071,800, and bought in the same year bills amounting to £2,681,400. The latter figure does not include some bills which he purchased from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The deduction of a million pounds from each side on account of the insolvent's financial business leaves his speculative business as sales £3,071,800 ; and purchases £1,681,400 ; the latter figure being liable to increase on account of purchases from Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Messrs. Volkart Brothers. These speculative transactions were therefore entered into on an enormous scale. Unfortunately, I cannot divide the figures between the early and the latter half of the year 1890. The insolvent's account shows a total loss in exchange between 30th June, 1890, and his failure in 1891 of Rs. 37,50,725. In the statement he made out for his creditors in April, 1891, he roughly divided his losses into periods, putting the net losses, which meant his realised losses, from the 1st of July to the 11th of November, 1890, at Rs. 16,49,951-7-3, and from the latter date to the 31st December, 1890, at Rs. 2,34,802-3-0. This statement makes the total losses in exchange to be Rs. 32,54,836-11-9 only, which is too small. The above figures are, therefore, probably underestimated. The statement however was made out for the insolvent himself, and he admits the figures to be correct as far as they go. The balance-sheet made out on the 31st December, 1890, makes the insolvent's mercantile assets to be less than his liabilities by Rs. 6,11,669. Or, when the Hormarji House is taken into calculation, by Rs. 4,11,669. This balance-sheet is, however, wholy incorrect in not including 'suspense bills' to the extent as estimated by the insolvent of £170,000. On the 31st December, therefore, the insolvent's liabilities must have exceeded his assets by considerably more than Rs. 20,80,000. The loss on speculation by this mode of computation amounted to at least 23 lakhs of rupees between July 1st and December 31st. Whether this figure is taken on the insolvent's statement, the result is, that the insolvent, starting with a nominal capital of 4 lakhs, had in these enormous speculations lost it, and some 19 or 23 lakhs of rupees besides, before the 31st December. Within the limits of his means the insolvent was at liberty to speculate, if he pleased, but this speculation is in my judgment, far and away in excess of the amount which, his capital, as it stood in July 1890, justified him in entering into. The result is the same if the final account is considered. Starting in July, 1890, with a nominal capital of 4 lakhs he has lost before May 1891, at least, Rs. 37,00,000. This, in my judgment, amounts to speculation both rash and reckless. That, however, as I have said, is not, in terms, an offence under section 51 of the Indian Insolvent Act. What I have to determine under that section is, whether the insolvent's debts, or any of them, were contracted without his having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, or whether his whole debts so greatly exceeded his means of providing for the payment thereof during the time when the same were in the course of being contracted (reference being had to his actual and expected property) as to show gross misconduct in contracting the same. Now as to the contracts which culminated in the loss of Rs. 16 lakhs or more in Nov. 1890, I do not think I shall be justified in holding that they were entered into without reasonable or probable expectation of fulfilling them in paying the losses which might result from their breach. When the insolvent entered into them he had a fair capital, though the rise in the silver market had been rapid and considerable, there was not, according to the advice under which the insolvent acted, any apparent reason, why there should be any rapid or considerable fall, and appearances pointed only to ordinary fluctuations of the market and a probable rise. The insolvent, therefore, though his forward contracts in the beginning of the second half of 1890 were excessive in amount, had a fairly reasonable expectation that there would not be a fall in exchange, or, at all events, such a fall as would more than absorb his assets. The position in November and December had, however, changed. The insolvent was then bankrupt to the extent of 16 to 20 or 23 lakhs. It is not very material which figure is adopted, and, moreover, had on hand forward contracts to a large extent, which then showed a further probable loss. In this position he entered into further large speculative sales of exchange. I cannot give the exact figures without an elaborate examination of the returns made by the bank, by the bills sold by the insolvent in 1891, before his failure in April, amounted to £1,365,700, while those purchased by him were £9,847,200. A considerable number of the latter were cross purchases to close previous sale transactions. Deducting one-third of a million sterling from the figures on the other side, for financial bills sold and purchased, we find that he sold about £1,000,000, when absolutely and irretrievably insolvent. In so far as these transactions consisted of bills sold under forward contracts, the action of the insolvent was simply gambling with the monies of the banks. From an examination of the list of sales of bills made out by the banks, I have satisfied myself that the £1,000,000 of bills sold included a large amount of forward sales ; the insolvent indeed himself admits it. This gambling with the creditors' monies had been going on at least as far back as the 11th November 1890. It would perhaps be incorrect to say that the insolvent when he contracted fresh liabilities after November 11th, 1890, had no probable or reasonable expectations of being able to pay them, by keeping up appearances and selling more bills he might have expected to be able to satisfy these particular liabilities by incurring fresh ones, but I cannot entertain any doubt, but that the liabilities incurred in respect of forward contracts after the 11th November, 1890, were, when they ripened into debts, such as to indicate gross misconduct in contracting the same. The assets with which he could hope to meet them were a huge minus quantity. I am, therefore, of opinion that the third ground of opposition is established, and that the insolvent's conduct falls within the purview of section 51 of the Act. It is argued by the Advocate-General that the conduct of the banks in entering into these forward contracts with the insolvent was such that they are not now entitled to object to his discharge upon the above ground. I do not yield to their argument. No doubt the board of the Chartered Bank thought that he was speculating. The home board advised their Bombay agent of this at the end of 1890, and several times again in 1891, and the agent entered into few fresh unsecured transactions with him after that. In January it was proposed that all the banks should make up a statement, so as to ascertain the extent of Mr. Hormarji's dealings, but nothing came of it. The managers at the beginning of 1891 or quite at the end of 1890, called the broker, Mr. Weber's attention to the magnitude of the insolvent's operations. I think that at this time they certainly suspected that Mr. Hormarji was speculating. It would, however, have been a strong measure to have refused his forward bills at that time. It is the business of the banks to sell their own bills, forward as well as ready, and to cover themselves by buying the forward or ready bills of merchants. When this is done there is no speculation. It is difficult for banks to inquire in the case of merchants offering to sell their forward bills whether they are speculative sales or not. I think that I should not be justified in deciding that banks forfeit the protection, which the provisions of section 51 afford them because they do not refuse the forward bills of a finance-house like Hormarji's, which they believe to be solvent, on the suspicion that they are speculative in character. As to the insolvent's position and his ability to take the magnitude of its operations for so many years, and the boastful way in which Hormarsji was accustomed to speak of his firm no doubt misled them. At the same time, the extreme facilities which the banks afforded the insolvent in carrying on his speculations must have been a great temptation to him to continue them. I think I take this into account when dealing with the insolvent's conduct. The fifth ground of opposition that of obtaining forbearance fraudulently and by means of false pretences, I do not consider to be established. On the 18th of April the insolvent called a meeting of the bank managers, and laid a not very candid or truthful statement of his affairs before them. Nothing was then arranged and the meeting was adjourned for a week, but a committee of inspection on behalf of the banks to examine the insolvent's position, and that the insolvent should lay some definite proposal before the banks. It was understood at the meeting and expressed that the banks in the interval should take no steps against Hormarji, and that he should keep his affairs in "statu quo." Hormarji, says that he understood that he was to make no large payments, but was to keep the firm going. During the week Hormarji made a payment of Rs. 3,193-15-3, due on a bill to one of the banks, and a sum of Rs. 472-6-1 on re-draft account, a few insignificant current expenses, and Rs 1,000 to his solicitors. The payment of Rs. 3,193-15-3 to one of the banks, shows that it was not intended that no payments whatever were to be made. The payment of Rs.1,000 to the solicitors who were preparing a trust deed to be laid before the creditors does not seem to me in spirit to be a breach of the somewhat indefinite understanding which the opposing creditors rely on. I fail, however, to see how the making of this payment subsequent to the meeting can be said to be an obtaining of the forbearance which was granted at the meeting fraudently or by means of false pretences. It is not shown that Hormarji at the time of the meeting intended to make this payment. The next matter to be considered is the ground of opposition relied on by the Chartered Bank, that the insolvent contracted a debt through them by means of false pretences. The facts may be briefly stated. On the 14th of March the manager, Mr. Stiven, received a telegram from his head office to the effect that it was rumoured in London that the firm of B. & A. Harmarji were in difficulties and asking him to report. Mr. Stivens enf for Hormarji and made inquiries in reference to the truth of the rumours mentioned in the telegrams. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the interview. The result was that Homarji led Mr. Stiven to believe that though his firm had met with losses, they were such as the firm was well able to bear, and that the firm was quite sound and solvent. It was at this time absolutely and hopelessly insolvent to the knowledge of Hormarji, though he may have entertained the insane delusion that by a rise in the silver market and by further speculations he would be able to retrieve his position. That his representation as to his position was a false representation or false pretence is clear enough. It is, however, necessary to bring the case under section 51 that the debt should be contracted by the false pretences. On that day Mr. Stiven accepted the bills of Mr. Hormarji himself for £20,000 in lieu of a bank telegraphic transfer which Hormarji had contracted to give him. Mr. Stiven, however, would not do this without security. Security was given and the bills were eventually accepted in London and paid. After this there was one or perhaps two small new unsecured transactions in bills, but the bills were paid. On the 16th April the insolvent sold one of his own bills on Messrs. Matheson and Co. for £10,000 to the bank. This was in pursuance of a contract dated the 16th July, 1890, by which the Chartered Bank had contracted to purchase a bank telegraphic transfer, or a demand draft, on Messrs. Matheson and Co., or Messrs. Hamborough and Co., for £10,000 deliverable between 30th March and 30 April, 1891. Under that contract Hormarji was entitled to deliver his own demand bill. The evidence of Mr. Stiven goes to show that it was because he had made this contract that he purchased Hormarji's £10,000 draft, and not because of the false pretence which Hormarji had made to him on the 14th March, though, no doubt, if he had known Hormarji's real position, he would not have taken his demand draft without security. Mr. Stiven would, no doubt, have equally taken it, if he had not received a telegram on the 14th March and had had conversation with Hormarji as to his affairs. Under these circumstances, I think it would be a straining of the law to hold that the debt which arose from the dishonour of the bill for £10,000 was contracted by false pretences. I must, therefore, hold that the sixth ground of opposition is not established. I now turn to the more serious charges, the fifth and seventh, framed under section 50 of the Act. On the 16th April, the day but one before Hormarji made his preferences, he despatched some time after 2 p.m. a draft for £5,000 to Messrs. Elliott & Sons. That firm had accepted bills of Hormarji's which he was bound to take up, but the earliest did not fall due until the 20th May. His former practice had been to remit moneys to take up such bills a day or two before they became due, but in a few instances he had remitted a week and a fortnight before the bills were payable. In those cases Messrs. Elliott & Co. on receipt of the money placed it with a discount house, and credited Hormarji with the interest received. The £5,000 were sent by a telegraphic transfer of the Oriental Bank, which was paid for by a cheque on the Bank of Bombay, where the insolvent had a cash credit on the security of Government paper. There was no financial benefit to be gained by sending this money, and I entertain no doubt that it was sent to lessen the insolvent's liability to Messrs. Elliott & Sons. It was undoubtedly voluntary. The question is whether it is fraudulent discharge of a debt within the meaning of section 50 of the Act. I do not think that it is proved that it was. Under section 24 of the Act, any voluntary payment made by a man when in insolvent circumstances within two months of his insolvency is deemed fraudulent and void against the assignees of the insolvent and can be set aside on that grouud. This is a section dealing with civil rights. Section 50 is a highly penal section, and in it the word "fraudulent" must have its ordinary meaning assigned to it. The offence of fraudulently discharging a debt is placed among such offences as concealing property, wilfully altering books, and other similar offences of a heinous nature, and the penalty which can be inflicted for it is two years' imprisonment in the criminal side of the jail. It is by no means clear what the section does mean. Releasing a debt due to the insolvent without receiving payment would undoubtedly fall within its scope. A mere voluntary payment of a debt is, I think, equally clearly not within its purview. It must be fraudulent and may be made "with the intent of diminishing the sum to be divided amongst creditors or of giving an undue preference to any of the creditors." From the mere fact of a voluntary payment I do not think you can infer fraud of a penal nature. I was myself for some time strongly inclined to limit the fraudulent discharge of a debt to the case where an insolvent releases a debt due to himself without consideration, but I am now disposed to think that it is of wider import. The intent to give an undue preference to a creditor occasions the difficulty. That can only be done, I think, by paying or securing him. I doubt if the words can be given effect to as suggested by Mr. Lang by concealing a debt due from the insolvent with intent of preserving it always for the creditor notwithstanding the insolvency proceedings. However that may be, I think nothing more is proved here than a voluntary payment by a man in insolvent circumstances. When it was made I think that Hormarji had not the idea of the insolvent court before his mind. He knew that he was in difficulties, but such is the sanguine nature of the man, that I feel pretty confident he thought his financial and commercial business was of so valuable a nature, and that his commission from the Coorla Mills was so valuable an asset that his creditors would certainly on terms allow him to carry on the one, and continue to receive the other, and accept payment of their debt by instalments, and that his only doubt was whether he could not continue to carry on both businesses, and pay them in full together, a doubt which his consultation with Mr. Craigie on the evening of the 16th April at once dispelled. If the insolvent entertained these views I do not think that I can hold that he sent the £5,000 to Messrs. Elliott & Sons fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst his creditors, or to give an undue preference to Messrs. Elliott. I should be inclined to credit his statement that he looked upon the return brokerage as something outside his business, a fund to which his business creditors had no claims, and that when he found himself of in the position of a considerable portion of it, when he was adjudicated an insolvent, the temptation to retain it unnoticed was too strong to be resisted, and that his moral courage was not sufficient to enable him to admit his error, when the Official Assignee asked him for an explanation. The sum is too small to support the suggestion of the counsel for the opposing creditors, and it has probably been all spent before now. I must, however, record my finding that the fourth ground of opposition is proved. For the reasons expressed through my judgment, I feel that a comparatively light punishment will be sufficient to meet the ends of justice in this case. The insolvent, whose discharge has already been suspended for more than a year, will suffer imprisonment, under section 50, for three months, and will after that be entitled to his discharge when he has been in custody at the suit o the opposing creditors, under section 51 of the Act for twelve months, in all his discharge will then be postponed for fifteen months from this day. The question whether judgment should be entered up against the insolvent under section 86 can be decided when the insolvent comes up for his discharge.

Mr. Inverarity applied for costs on behalf of the opposing creditors, which were granted by his Lordship, who directed that they, together with the costs of the adjudication, should come out of the estate.

THE WHEELER CASE.

THE terms of despatch of the Government of India on the case of Mr. Wheeler were published in Simla on Tuesday. After recapitulating the facts of the case the document deals with the report of the Commission. It says :—

It will be convenient, first, to dispose of the fifth article of charge, as the facts are not disputed. We agree generally in the view taken by the Commissioners in paragraphs 19 and 23 of their Report, that though Mr. Wheeler was guilty of a grave judicial irregularity, it is a considerable palliation of his irregular conduct that he acted from no dishonourable motive, and that the only person interested in the performance of the official duiy did not desire it to be performed. The evidence shows that Mr. McLeavy, the decree-holder, was quite content with the private negotiations which had resulted from the transmission of the decree, and did not desire that further action should be taken, or that a report should be made to the High Court. We also consider that Mr. Strachey is right in his contention that the copy of the decree and certificate should have been transmitted direct from the Subordinate Judge's Court at Meerut to the Jaunpore Court, and not made over to the degree-holder's agent for presentation to the latter Court ; and that Mr. Wheeler, if he had not been personally interested, might properly have declined to execute a decree which was not regularly before him. But even then he would, we think, have been bound to bring the application upon the record of his Court before he disposed of it. Mr. Strachey's arguments in regard to this article of charge appear to us to confuse certain matters which it is essential to keep apart, *viz* : (1) the jurisdiction of the Court and the power of the presiding officer to exercise that jurisdiction ; and (2) Mr. Wheeler's public and general duty as a Judge and his particular duty in relation to his creditor. Although Mr. Wheeler was precluded by section 38 of Act XII. of 1887 from making an order allowing or disallowing the application for the execution of the decree in question, he was bound, we think, to do all the necessary ministerial acts preliminary to such order. In our opinion it was his plain duty to have the application filed in his Court, and, unless the decree-holder chose to withdraw it, it was his further duty to report the matter to the High Court. We regard his conduct in suppressing the application as a grave breach of his judicial obligations. In paragraph 12 of the Local Government's Letter No. 2589, dated the 4th June, 1892, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor expresses the opinion that Mr. Wheeler's misconduct in respect of the subject-matter of this charge is in itself sufficient to justify his removal from the service. We do not concur in this opinion. We consider that his conduct was censurable, but not to an extent warranting his dismissal on that ground alone.

Turning now to the first four articles of charge, we find that they practically resolve themselves into a single question of fact, namely, whether a judgment had or had not been written at the time that sentence was pronounced on Debi Pershad.

The case against Mr. Wheeler appears to include three hypotheses : (1) that under pressure from the Local Government he passed sentence on Debi Pershad on the 21st October before a judgment had been written, though there may then have been in existence a rough sketch of a judgment and notes or materials to be put together at greater leisure ; (2) that he then attempted or intended to write a very complete and elaborate judgment ; and (3) that, owing either to ill-health or general mental incapacity, or "paralysis of will," or procrastinating habits, he never succeeded in completing the judgment, and was surprised by Mr. Justice Straight on the 16th December and led by the excitement of the moment to give a false explanation, which he subsequently adhered to.

The theory put forward for the defence is that the judgment had been written before sentence was pronounced on Debi Pershad on the 21st October ; that this judgment was signed and dated by Mr. Wheeler in open Court ; that after sentencing Debi Pershad Mr. Wheeler took the judgment back to his house for the purpose of attaching it to, and paging it in continuation of, the record of the case, of arranging the papers in the record which were in disorder, and of making a list of the papers, for which he intended to take a receipt when they were returned to the office ; that he missed the judgment on the 24th or 25th October, and though he searched for it at intervals, he was only able to recover one sheet containing the first two pages ; that he did not report the loss of the judgment because he hoped that it had merely been mislaid and would be found, and also because he intended, if it was not recovered by the Christmas vacation, to go to Allahabad and explain the matter personally to the Chief Justice.

We agree with the Local Government that it is unnecessary to discuss the propriety of the Commissioners' decision as to the party on whom the burden of proof devolved at the various stages of the inquiry. The rule in criminal and analogous cases is clear. It is the duty of the accuser to give such evidence as, if uncontradicted, would leave no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, and if he fails to do so the accused is entitled to be acquitted. In the present case, both, sides have produced evidence, and the issue is simply one of fact—whether a judgment had or had not been written at the time sentence was pronounced. If on a consideration of the whole evidence the matter is left in substantial doubt, then, in accordance with the ordinary rule applicable to accused persons, Mr. Wheeler must receive the benefit of that doubt.

After carefully considering the proceedings of the Commissioners, we find ourselves unable to concur in their finding. Although there is no proof beyond Mr. Wheeler's own statement that he had written a complete judgment on the 21st October, it has not, in our opinion, been proved that he had not written such a judgment.

As the Local Government, in its letter of the 4th June, 1892, has set forth at length the reasons for which it agrees with the conclusions of the Commissioners, we feel bound to state here our reasons for differing from the view which Sir Auckland Colvin has advanced. In his Honour's opinion the decision turns on a balancing of the conflicting probabilities of the case ; and in coming to a conclusion with regard to them, he has not held himself restricted to the actual letter of the record before him, but has been influenced by his experience of Mr. Wheeler's previous official history and character, certain particulars of which are given in the Local Government's Confidential Letter No. 60 C of the 19th March, 1892. To this method we see no objection, but we are, at the same time, of opinion that, apart from the last-mentioned letter and its enclosures, there is sufficient evidence in the record of Mr. Wheeler's procrastinating and unbusiness-like habits. There is the Local Government's letter of the 11th June, 1891 ; there are admissions by Mr. Wheeler himself of his own incurable carelessness ; there is his conduct as related by himself in the case of Debi Pershad ; and there is the evidence that the Government had to address him several times with reference to the disposal of the case, and even to intimate that he would be suspended if he did not dispose of it shortly.

The main argument advanced by the Lieutenant-Governor in favour of accepting the conclusions of the Commissioners is founded upon the series of improbabilities set forth above. This argument appears to us much less convincing than the Lieutenant-Governor supposes, and it is, in our opinion, deprived of much of its force by the statements which his Honour has himself made as to Mr. Wheeler's personal character and peculiarities. The Local Government represents that it is conceivable that one or more of these improbabilities could have occurred, but that "each was singular in itself," and that the coincidence of the whole of them is inconceivable. We are, however, not at all disposed to regard the whole of these so-called improbabilities as singular in themselves, or to agree that they amount cumulatively almost to an impossibility. With the exception of the 6th, 9th and 10th they all have reference to Mr. Wheeler's conduct in matters connected with the delivery, custody, or loss of the judgment in Debi Pershad's case. To us it seems, on the contrary, that the particulars of Mr. Wheeler's conduct which the Local Government has treated *seriatim*, and as isolated improbabilities, are similar and connected parts of the same transaction, and not separate occurrences, the coincidence of which should be regarded as altogether beyond the range of likelihood. Any one of the acts alleged is precisely what might be expected of a person who was likely to commit any of the other acts. A person who delayed writing or delivering judgment would be likely to deal with it in a slovenly and caseless manner ; to leave it lying unguarded on his table ; to search for it in an unbusiness-like manner ; to delude himself with the hope that the missing papers would be recovered ; and to say nothing about his loss in the expectation that they would be found. It seems to us clear that, if the account given by the Local Government of Mr. Wheeler's character is correct,—if he was afflicted with mental paralysis, incapable of bracing himself up for action, incurably addicted to habits of procrastination,—and if it is "doubtful whether he can be judged wholly by the standard applicable to men in a normal physical and mental state," he was exactly the person who would be likely to act upon all these occasions in the manner alleged.

Mr. Wheeler's omission to write a judgment after the 21st October is, at any rate, consistent with the theory of the defence, that a judgment had been written by that date and had been stolen or lost. If he had not written a judgment before pronouncing sentence, it seems to us almost inconceivable that, even assuming him to be the person described, he should, knowing the consequences with which he was threatened, not have put together a judgment of some sort between the 21st October and Mr. Justice Straight's visit on the 16th December.

The theory for the prosecution that he attempted or intended to write a judgment, but found himself unable to complete a work of such difficulty, seems to a great extent to rest on a conjectural basis. It assumes, side by side with almost incredible procrastination, a continued intention on Mr. Wheeler's part to write a very complete and elaborate judgment. He had tried Debi Pershad's case with care and industry, and the record was, according to Mr. Justice Straight's evidence, a creditable one. He had been engaged in trying or considering the case for several months, and there is evidence that he had taken steps to write the judgment at any rate, from about the middle of September. He must have had a fair general knowledge of the facts on the 21st October. It is difficult to believe that, while he was being continually pressed by the Local Government, the High Court, and the parties to produce a judgment, he would have persevered in his intention of writing an elaborate judgment, even after he had found himself, through procrastinating habits or mental incapacity, unable to complete such a judgment. Even a man of his character must have realized that it would be better for him to write a judgment of some sort, even a perfunctory one, and dispose of the case, than to write none at all, or to make any further delay.

The sixth improbability in the series that the judgment alone should have been stolen or lost, is, we are bound to admit, a serious one. We cannot, however, say that this by itself is sufficient to discredit the defence. The judgment is said to have been lying on the table in a separate cover, not with the rest of the records but in a prominent place ; and there appear to have been other records and papers lying in confusion on the table and in the room.

As regards the first improbability, the text of the whole correspondence is not before us, but the improbability appears in a different form when examined on the two sides of the case, and does not seem to us very material. On the one hand, we see no reason to suppose, whatever may have been the impression in Mr. Wheeler's mind, that the threat of suspension was not still in force or had been in any way withdrawn. On the other hand, the threat, so far as it had any effect at all, would rather have led to the completion of the judgment ; and Mr. Wheeler admittedly took about one month after the warning before passing sentence.

On the whole, so far as the conflicting probabilities are concerned, we are constrained to say that there is nothing to satisfy us that a judgment had not been written before sentence was pronounced on the 21st October.

On the other hand, there is a considerable body of evidence, not without weight, to show that Mr. Wheeler had written a judgment and that it was actually seen by some of the witnesses. On these points we think that the statements in Mr. Strachey's representation are worthy of attention. It must be conceded that up to the occurrences of the very day on which sentence was pronounced the evidence is all in Mr. Wheeler's favour. He was fully aware that he had to write a judgment, and that it would be greatly to his interest to write a good one. He had indeed been threatened with suspension if he did not complete the case soon, but he was not to be goaded into a hasty completion of it. Though dilatory in the extreme throughout, he had taken some pains with the case. The case turned a good deal on a comparison of the statements made at various times by the witnesses, but the differences had been fully brought out at the trial, which, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Straight, he had conducted with care and industry. He had had crucial portions of the vernacular record transliterated for more mature consideration. To all appearance he had been engaged in writing a judgment from about the middle of September. He had been pressed to give back to the Magistrate some parts of the record, and he had promised to do so as soon as he could finish the part of the judgment to which they related. On the 25th September he brought over these records personally to Mr. Moreland, the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Jaunpore, saying he believed he had done with them at last. He then proceeded to investigate the position of a particular village which had a material bearing on the credibility of the evidence against Debi Pershad. On the 16th October the Reader (4th witness) read parts of the vernacular record to Mr. Wheeler, who ordered him to send the Court Inspector next morning. On the 17th the Inpector (12th witness) went to Mr. Wheeler, picked out some vernacular papers for him and read them to him at his request. Mr. Wheeler compared what was read with some notes in his hand and then sat down and began writing. Shortly afterwards he told the Inspector to bring up Debi Pershad for judgment at 4 p.m., and there is no doubt whatever that he did go to court that afternoon for the purpose of passing judgment. He was prevented from doing so, as he explains, by the office being closed ; no clerks were present and no warrant forms available. The 18th was Sunday. Nothing was done on the 19th and 20th, when Mr. Wheeler was ill. He says—and there is nothing to indicate the contrary —that he was ill in bed with fever for the greater part of these three days (19th to 21st October). This explanation, we think, together with his known dilatory habits, sufficiently disposes of the second improbability stated above. On the 21st, the Reader submitted a report bringing to notice, among other matters, that Debi Pershad was waiting for judgment, upon which Mr. Wheeler desired him to be ready at 4 p.m. At 4 p.m. he went down to court and passed sentence. He then held in his hand a number of sheets containing written matter which had every appearance of being a judgment ; and in accordance with the usual practice he wrote something at the end, which was supposed to be the date and his signature, signifying that judgment had been pronounced that day. The evidence, in particular, of Rameshwar Dyal, the Reader (4th witness for the prosecution), of Hashmat Ali, the Sessions Moharrir (13th witness), and of Jadab Chandra Gupta, the Head Clerk (15th witness) seems to leave no doubt that Mr. Wheeler held in his hand at the time sheets containing written matter such as a judgment would consist of. There is no reason to suppose that any of the clerks or other witnesses were under the influence of Mr. Wheeler, who was at the time a disgraced man and the object of a Government prosecution, and even, if acquitted, never likely to be sent again to Jaunpore

Now, Mr. Wheeler swears that those sheets were hit judgment. The question is, are there sufficien, grounds for finding that they were not a judgment. that is to say, such a judgment as is required by the Criminal Procedure Code ? We understand from the Commissioners' Report that, so far, there is no special reason for saying that a complete judgment had not been written, and that the reasons must be sought in Mr. Wheeler's subsequent conduct and in the fact that no judgment is forthcoming or accounted for in a credible manner.

The Commissioners give four reasons for disbelieving Mr. Wheeler's statement that he had written the judgment : First, that his story involves serious improbabilities ; secondly, that Mr. Justice Straight's evidence shows that when he asked Mr. Wheeler on the 16th December why the judgment had been taken home after sentence had been passed, Mr. Wheeler gave no answer ; thirdly, that Mr. Wheeler's evidence is insufficiently corroborated : and, fourthly, that his personal credibility is not such as to override these disadvantages, and that his evidence in respect of the transactions connected with a supposed decree held against him by the Kumaon and Rohilkhand Ba raised serious doubts as to his veracity.

The third alone calls for further remark. The Cou missioners write : "It is hardly credible that if th judgment was fully written and ready to be copied, h should withold it from the copyist for days, while h himself was pottering over such trivialities as re numbering the pages and fastening the loose slips wit a clip." Mr. Wheeler's explanation in his evidenc before the Commission was that he took the record home : (1) because it was in disorder and he wished t arrange it ; (2) because he wished to place the judg ment in its proper sequence and page the loose sheet at part of the record ; (3) because he wished to mak out a list of the papers and to take a receipt for them. The record was taken home by Mr. Wheeler on th 21st October, and the judgment is said to have been lost on the 24th or 25th October. The case was an im portant one, certain to be taken on appeal to the High Court ; it had created a good deal of local excitement and theft of the papers had been feared not only by Mr Wheeler, but also by the District Magistrate. In the circumstances we see nothing incredible or even unnatural in a Judge taking the papers home with him after delivery of sentence for the purposes mentioned, if he had not already attented to these matters. Mr. Wheeler has stated that it has always been his practice to attend to these matters himself, and it is well known that the courts and offices of the North-Western Provinces are not well supplied with clerks acquainted with English. We find it difficult to believe that an ordinary and practical Judge would not have arranged the record before passing sentence, or, if he had omitted to do so, that he would have withheld the judgment from the copyist for so long as three or four days ; but in Mr. Wheeler's case we do not think there is any great difficulty in accepting the explanation.

The Commissioners find, however, that when Mr. Wheeler was questioned by Mr. Justice Straight in the interview of the 16th December, 1891, as to the reasons for which he had taken the judgment home after passing sentence, he did not give the explanation which he now offers ; and they draw the inference that the explanation was an after thought. Mr. Justice Straight's evidence is to the effect that he asked Mr. Wheeler this question, but that the latter "gave no explanation of this in the course of his conversation" and did not say that he wished to arrange the record, or re-page the judgment, or make a list of the papers. Mr. Wheeler, on the other hand, says that he gave Mr. Straight the same explanation as that which he gave to the Commissioners. The local Government puts forward as the ninth and tenth improbabilities bearing against Mr. Wheeler's version of the facts : (1) that Mr. Straight omitted to enter this explanation in the notes of the interview made by him at the time ; and (2) that when he read over these notes to Mr. Wheeler, the latter altogether failed to point out the important omission.

On these points we are of opinion that Mr. Justice Straight's omission to mention in his notes the circumstance that he had questioned Mr. Wheeler as to his reasons for taking the judgment back to his house deprives the arguments against Mr. Wheeler of any force which they might otherwise have had. There is, of course, no doubt whatever that Mr. Straight gave an absolutely true account of what occurred to the best of his recollection. He was even at pains to mention everything which had any bearing in Mr. Wheeler's favour. But it is not impossible that his recollection may have failed him in this matter. He had gone to Jaunpore expressly for the purpose of inquiring into Mr. Wheeler's discharge of his duties, and he considered Debi Pershad's case "to be of the most serious consequence." He made notes of his conversation with Mr. Wheeler at the time. There is no mention in these notes of any question having been put to, much less pressed on, Mr. Wheeler regarding his reasons for taking the record of the case back to his house ;

WRITERS AND READERS.

A POET'S first volume of prose must needs be interesting, more especially when the bard has won his poetic spurs in so signal and distinguished a manner as has Mr. William Watson, whose "Wordsworth's Grave" will indubitably stand as one of the elegiac events of the century; to say nothing of his "Epigrams," and "Other Poems." The forthcoming book of prose in question is entitled "Excursions in Criticism: being some Prose Recreations of a Rhymer," and will be published next month by Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane. In some of the essays we understand that the author has rivalled his predecessor. True Thomas of Ercildoune, in the matter of plain speaking: the principal chapters are, "Some Literary Idolatries," "The Lancashire Laureate." "Critics and their Craft," "Meredith's Poetry," Hardy's 'Tess,'" while amongst the other wares, will appear the reprint of an article contributed anonymously some little time since to the "Fortnightly Review," and attributed in turn to well-nigh all the literary luminaries of the day—save only its real author—and those with whom it dealt.

It would seem that the interesting theory which has been going the rounds anent the parentage of Miss Mary Hawker, the talented lady who is responsible for "Mademoiselle Ixe" and "Cecilia de Noel," is entirely without foundation, and therefore possesses the added merit of being an effort of pure imagination. The inductive reasoning was excellent, and almost convinced the lady herself, more particularly the fact brought forward of the Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker having married a Polish wife (if not a Russian), so appropriate a parent for the author of "Mademoiselle Ixe"! Yet, "in spite of all temptations," Miss Hawker remains a Hampshire and not a Cornish woman, claiming merely the remotest (indeed, 'tis untraceable) cousinship with the celebrated vicar, and poet, of Morwenstow.

For over 200 years has that branch of the family to which Miss Hawker belongs been settled at Longparish House, Longparish, Hants, her only known literary progenitor being her grandfather, Colonel Hawker, whose work on shooting the country squires were wont to class with Shakespeare and the Bible. We are sorry to learn that Lanbe Falconer has been somewhat out of health lately, and, consequently, doing but little work.

A unique book by an American millionaire is to appear shortly. Mr. Heber Bishop, who possesses incomparably the finest collection of jades in the world, recently visited Peking and made large additional purchases. Now he proposes to publish a volume on the subject, which will cost £20,000 to bring out, and to bind each copy in a binding costing £24. The edition will be limited to 100 copies, which will be distributed by the author to the chief Governments of the world, many of the crowned heads, and the principal public libraries. Then the plates will be distroyed, and the volume thus rendered one of the rarest and most valuable in existence. The jade is the most valued ornament of the Chinese, perfect specimens fetching enormous prices, and its delicious green and white will lend itself to exquisite illustration. Nothing is more becoming than jade to a fair skin, and yet it is scarcely ever seen here. One literary lady wears a beautiful bracelet brought by her husband from Peking, but this is the only one we remember to have seen.

When Lord Tennyson was in London recently he attended matinee and evening performances at several of the theatres. He also made excursions on foot about the town in company with his son, Mr. Hallam Tennyson. Those who met the poet in London were struck with his physical vigour and the buoyancy of his spirits. Lord Tennyson's omnivorousness as a reader of fiction is said to be as great as ever. He reads almost every novel published that is worth reading. Like Mr. Gladstone, he has bundles of books sent him, and, like Mr. Gladstone also, he no doubt looks at most of them.

"Heather and Snow" is the title—a happy one, too—of a new novel which Dr. George Macdonald has written. In a little time it is to be published by Chatto and Windus in a couple of volumes. Dr. Macdonald makes his home and does most of his literary work at Bordighera, in the south of France. Instead of coming to England this summer as he generally does, he is living at Irlib for the benefit of the glorious Swiss air. Dr. Macdonald has a very large following of readers in Scotland, thanks no doubt to the Scotch threads which run so thickly through his literary work.

Mr. Charles Dixon's important work on the migration of birds will be out within ten days or a fortnight. Shortly stated, the book is an attempt to reduce avian migration to something like a law.

. . . wild birds that change
Their season in the night, and mail their way
From cloud to cloud.

"Strange as it may seem," Mr. Dixon remarks in his preface, "no work has hitherto been devoted expressly to this discussion." His book is the result of twelve years' study and research and of two years of direct application. Undoubtedly it will attract wide attention among ornithologists, as wide, say, as Mr. Dixon's "Bird Life."

Dr. Garner, the author of "The Speech of Monkeys," that interesting book which appeared the other day, has gone to Edinburg to attend the British Association. He will take some part in the proceedings, and in one of the sections will most probably discuss monkeys as talkers. Dr. Garner has not decided yet upon the exact date he will leave for Africa, where he is further to pursue his investigations of monkey-speech. He will go soon, however, going direct from London to the Congo. He expects to be in Africa for at least twelve months, and within that time he will gather materials for another volume. Dr. Garner is bringing every resource of modern science to his aid in this quest for light, more light, concerning the monkey.

Mr. C. G. Harper's coming work, "Old Times and New on the Brighton Road," is to have no fewer than ninety illustrations. The frontispiece will be an interesting portrait of George IV., who in his day was a familiar figure on the Brighton Road. His Majesty was very fond of Brighton, and when he reigned the only method of communication between it and London was the road. This portait is taken from a picture by Sir James Lawrence; and it does full justice to the Byronic good looks of his Majesty. "Old Times and New on the Brighton Road" will be a large book, 400 pages of thick paper.

A movement is on foot for the foundation in America of a magazine on the lines and at something like the price of the "Strand" and the "Idler," Mr. S. S. McClure, whose literary syndicate is well known, is at the head of the venture. Nothing very specific in the way of detail has been decided upon yet, not even a name for the magazine. Both the "Strand" and the "Idler" have established some position in America, and it is that circumstance probably which has suggested an American magazine of the same type. In the dearer illustrated magazines America at this moment stands quite in front of any other country.

The growing number of admirers of Mr. Edward Carpenter's writings will be glad to read his forthcoming book of travels in India and Ceylon, where Mr. Carpenter spent some twelve months. The impressions made by these old-world regions on so fresh, modern, and Democratic a mind as Mr. Carpenter's ought to be singularly interesting. Messrs. Sonnenschein will be the publishers, and the book will probably appear in October.

The "Dictionary of National Biography" is not, after all the only great biographical work of the century. The only undertaking of the kind, however, to which it can be compared is the Biographical Encyclopedia of the Austrian Empire which has just been completed, and consists of sixty volumes, the same number of which it is assumed our own National Biography will run to. The Austrian work contains 24,254 biographies of all men of note in that empire since 1750, and represents the life-work of one man, Dr. Konstantin von Wurzbach, who has edited it from the beginning to the end. The splendid work which Messrs. Smith Elder and Co. are publishing with such commendable punctuality has nearly killed Mr. Leslie Stephen, the first editor, who, however, began his great task when past middle age, and who has been compelled to resign editorial responsibilities to a much younger but very able man, Mr. Sidney Lee.

PROFESSORS Bucca and Speciale, who were charged with the study of the present eruption of Etna, describe the course of the phenomena as follows:—There were two periods of eruption, during the first of which mouths were opened on a line running nearly north and south, from which issued ashes, lapilli, and much lava, which soon stopped, so sort of cone was formed, and the mouth sank into a simple state, emitting steam—a state preceding the end of an eruption. But a second period followed on a line parallel to and lower down the mountain than the first, and this gave rise to three new craters, which formed cones; the two upper ones casting out lapilli and ashes, and the lower one lava, while the middle one had the loftiest cone. The lower one, emitting lava, is the source of the two large streams so often now described. The three craters cast forth bombs, lapilli, and lava to a height of more than 1,500 feet and in extraordinary quantity. The lava flowed more rightly and rapidly. Subterranean noises were heard at Palagonia, and eruptions of gas in the Naphtha Lake and at the Vauchella Springs, both the distance away from Etna.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Almora, 1,719 tons, Captain H M Ingram, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE McIver Line s s Ruthenia, 3,428 tons, Captain J McConochie, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cardiff (29th July), with a cargo of 4,786 tons coal, 99 tons coke, and Surgeon-Capt A Hosie and Mr Davis as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rosetta	2039	Gadd	B	P & O Co
,, Naderi	1168	McAlister	C	B & P S N Co
,, Mobile	96	McAdam	D	B & P S N Co
,, Rheinfels	1773	Weber	E	Glade & Co
,, Safri	892	Asthausen	G	F Heyer & Co
H M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S. Swordsman	719	Nacoda	K	A Munjee
,, Somali		Francis	L	V Ebrahim
,, Saburmati		Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Wistow Hall	2238	Barclay	M	E Bates & Co
,, Poonani		Nacoda	O	Shepherd & Co
,, Almora	1719	Ingram	Q	M Mackenzie
,, Neera		Nacoda	Alongside L...	Shepherd & Co
,, Kaveri		do.	30 tons crane..	do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Roumania	2207	Young	2	W &A Graham &Co
,, Sutlej	2103	Worcester	4	P & O Co
,, Malwa	1694	Preston	5	P & O Co
,, City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	6	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Achille	1216	Costanzo	7	J Janni
,, Ionia	3373	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Mothley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
,, Eair	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Thibet	1685	Wibmer	15	P & O Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Nawab ..... 3142 ... Mathewson ... Turner Morrison & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Ruthenia (s)	McConochie	Cardiff, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Mary Beyts (s)	Bice	Liverpool.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Almora (s)	Ingram	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Naderi, Captain McAllister, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c.

The steamer Kt. Commander entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles, Gibraltar, Dunkirk and Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—500 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co; 29 bales writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 13 cases soap, Owen and O'Kell.

FROM LONDON.

Almora s—2 cases glass paper, 4 casks paint and 50 drums turrentine, A Abdoolhoosein; 10 cases varnish, M Esmuljee; 502 packages paint color, varnish, &c, T F Bengalli; 4 bales printing paper, K Shricrishnadas; 40 drums turpentine, G Jewanjee and Co.

Malacca s—20 cases color, A Sumsoodin; 2 cases Berlin wool, S Sultanally; 2 cases printing ink, The "Bombay Gazette"; 43 cases oilmen stores, A Sumsoodin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Malacca s—800 kegs alizarine dye, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 2 cases marble paper, A Essoofbhoy; 10 casks soda bicarbonate, Duke and Sons; 25 cases slate pencils, M Peerkhanjee; 105 cases candles, Noorbhoy Hussanally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—10 cases glass beads, P Bhugwan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Roumania s—50 bales wool, C Javerjee Vussonjee; 40 bales wool, Dongersey Nagjee; 80 bales wool, Jadhowjee Carra; 225 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 40 bales wool, Carsey Kesowjee; 60 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—100 cwts gum, F S Punnett; 40 bales wool, Carsey Kesowjee; 37 cases indigo, Gella Cullianjee; 108 cwts coir ropes, L Nursey; 26,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej s—12 bales hides and skins, O H Hassam; 40 bales skins, W & A Graham and Co; 500 cwts langdhali, A Blaschech and Co; 11 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 45 cwts wild turmeric, M Saljee; 74 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 23 lbs tortoise shells, N Miani; 20 bales carpets, A Goolam Hoosein; 2,000 cwts castorseed, R Kuderbhoy; 3 boxes gold bars, (Rs 2,15,000, The National Bank; 20 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 29 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 12 bales skins, V Gangjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ionia s—700 cwts castorseed, A Blaschech & Co; 4,001 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—291 cwts copra, N Miani.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—69 cwts bedellium, M Goverdhun; 32 bales cotton, T Morarjee; 29 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Rosetta, s—22 chests opium, M J Abraham; 214 chests opium, P F Talati; 12 chest opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 40 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 24 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 34 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 9 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 24 chests opium, Hajee A Esmail and Co; 29 chests opium, M H E Elias; 27 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 214 chests opium, Tata and Co; 304 chests opium, L Chuttoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta, s—35 bales twist and 45 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 188 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, E J Abraham; 105 chests opium, C Ebraham and Co; 104 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 62 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium, E J Abraham; 37 chests opium, J Sobhagmal; 15 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 3 chests opium, J Moolchand; 32 chests opium, Tata and Co; 47 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, R Baldeo.

Thibet s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Hosie, Surgn-Capt. Bo, Medical Staff, off leave, from England.

AUGUST 24.

Warden, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Lancers, Hyd Cant, on medical certificate, from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 24.

Farquharson, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Quetta.
Lester, Lieut, 17th Bo Infty, on duty, to Bhuj.
Sandbach, Lt, Bo, The King's Own Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Sandys, Major, Bengal, Comt, Transport, on furlough, to England.
Watling, Col, Bo, District Staff, on leave, to Karachi.
Hildebrand, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 25th August, 1892.

I. There will be 24-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Friday next, at 5-45 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 25th August, 1892.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

I. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr J G Lorimer, Asst Commr, from the Gurdaspur to the Peshawar Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties.

The Rev W B Handford, M A, Chaplain of Meanj Meer, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month.

The services of Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col Gt Thomson, Medical Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept.

(*Central Provinces Gazette, August* 20.)

Surgn-Major H K McKay, Offg Civil Surgn, Nagpur, is appointed to be Honorary Surgn, Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Surgn-Major G F A. Harris, I M S, on furlough.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. H F Mayes, I C S, Assist Commissioner, in the Sambalpur District, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Furlough for fourteen months is granted to Mr. G Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.

Mr. A P Mitchell, Inspr of Schools Eastern Circle, is appointed, temporarily, to hold charge of the office of Inspr of Schools, Southern Circle, in addition to his own duties.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr H Jowers, I C S, Assist Commissioner in the Nimar Dist, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. H F Mayes, I C S, Assistant Commissioner, shall discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr C H Vowell, Magte and Collr, Monghyr, is allowed leave for 27 days.

Mr C E A W Oldham, Asst Magte and Collr, Monghyr, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C H Vowell, or until further orders.

Mr H Savage, Magte and Collr of Backergunge, is appointed to be a Magte and Collr, vice the Hon'ble H H Risley, C I E.

Mr W C Macpherson, sub pro tem Magte and Collr of the third grade, is confirmed, vice Mr H Savage.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Jt Magte and Depy Collr of the first grade, is appointed to be sub pro tem Magte and Collr of the third grade.

Mr Colin Drake-Brockman is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Asst Supt of Police on probation, and is posted to Dacca.

Mr C A G Lillingstone, Depy Consvr of Forests, Chittagong Forest Div, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

Mr C G D Forlyce, Depy Consvr of Forests, is posted to the charge of the Chittagong Forest Div during the absence, on leave, of Mr Lillingstone, or until further orders.

Mr E J N James, Extra Asst Commr of Forest, is appointed to have charge of the Singhbhum Forest Div until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	64	73	56	80	55	59	53	12
Wednesday, August 24	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	1
Total	64	73	56	80	55	59	53	13
Total fall to 24th August 1891	74	40	53	59	56	13	50	45
Total fall to 24th August 1890	65	11	68	91	66	43	54	43

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(Week ending Friday, August 19.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jabalpur	41	49	Nasik	14	26
Raver	12	18	Deolalee	16	44
Nimbora	21	3	Ghoti	49	15
Bhadli	12	10	Nargaon	23	44
Jalgaon	14	62	Warrengaon	21	40
Sirsoli	10	42	Hoodgi	16	3
Mhasawad	16	85	Mohol	11	2
Mahoji	15	46	Madha	20	3
Pachora	18	33	Barsi Road	15	70
Kasgaon	17	9	Keim	13	53
Naidongri	14	51	Jehur	9	49
Challisgaon	20	64	Oomulwari	14	56
Nandgaon	15	4	Dexal	11	47
Nimnad	11	55	Lanowli	16	48
Lassalgaon	19	27	Dhond	17	80
Kerwadi	11	60	Talegaon	23	93

ON THE B. B. & C. I RAILWAY LINES.

(Week ending August 20.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Bandra	71	63	Baroda	21	40
Panjoo	56	17	Mehmedabad	21	55
Vaiturni	44	23	Ahmedabad	24	85
Palghur	51	85	Viramgaum	28	50
Golwad	57	69	Wudhwan	15	95
Daman	52	89	Dabhoe	27	60
Bulsar	51	86	Sevalia	18	66
Navsari	55	68	Godhra	21	72
Surat	38	49	Kharaghora	17	19
Kim	27	89	Odwara	20	95
Broach	24	94	Dohad	16	96

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (MAX.) and minimum (MIN.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st August to date.	Variation, 1st August to date
Delhi	29·593	S E	3	90·1	79·6	91	...	18·69	−1·19
Agra	29·638	S W	2	86·6	79·4	91	...	15·33	−5·52
Cawnpore	29·658	S	2	91·0	79·1	89	...	25·90	...
Allahabad	29·622	S S E	2	92·4	78·8	91	...	27·19	+2·33
Jhansi	29·632	S W	3	91·4	78·2	91	0·91	26·74	+2·46
Jacobabad	29·524	S E	5	10·64	84·6	64	...	4·11	+1·41
Karachi	29·606	W S W	12	91·5	80·2	81	...	11·51	+6·08
Ajmore	29·659	W	4	88·2	74·6	89	0·12	12·80	−3·75
Deesa	29·644	S W	4	89·4	75·7	92	0·12	22·52	+2·46
Bhuj	29·643	S W	14	89·9	76·9	83	...	...	...
Utajkot	29·672	W S W	5	90·9	74·7	93	0·12	17·08	−6·09
Veraval	29·676	S W	10	83·1	79·2	83	...	6·83	...
Neemuch	29·653	S W	2	85·2	72·1	89	0·97	20·16	−1·92
Indore	29·699	Calm.	2	81·5	73·6	94	0·01	16·82	−6·01
Saugor	29·6·2	Calm.	2	85·8	74·6	95	0·05	33·59	+1·91
Jubbulpore	29·688	S	2	87·4	74·6	94	1·20	39·53	−3·58
Hoshangabad	29·694	S	4	87·2	75·2	96	0·90	39·69	−0·01
Khandwa	29·701	W	4	84·7	76·8	93	0·03	25·24	+4·10
Raipur	29·681	S S E	3	89·5	76·6	73	...	35·45	−1·82
Nagpur	29·673	Calm.	3	88·8	78·4	93	0·99	32·30	−7·15
Amraoti	29·654	Calm.	3	82·8	74·8	84	0·04	28·47	+5·55
Akola	29·686	N N W	5	89·0	75·2	81	...	24·64	+7·53
Surat	29·693	S W	L	89·6	77·1	79	...	40·72	+3·78
Malegaon	29·725	W S W	7	88·4	72·1	74	0·05	15·22	+1·85
Bombay	29·710	E S E	7	83·8	77·6	91	...	53·01	−5·65
Poona	29·763	Calm.	9	87·6	70·9	89	0·13	19·68	+5·83
Sholapur	29·720	N W.	7	89·7	71·0	88	0·17	12·96	−2·50
Ratnagiri	29·744	Calm.	4	84·9	75·8	93	...	97·56	+13·41
Belgaum	29·738	W N W	7	77·8	66·8	92	0·08	27·24	−3·29
Goa	29·726	W N W	6	83·1	75·4	95	0·01	92·28	...
Karwar	29·751	Calm.	1	89·1	73·7	95	0·58	93·48	−3·76
Mangalore	29·745	Calm.	1	79·8	73·2	74	0·55	86·38	−3·05
Calicut	29·770		9	80·7	72·7	97	1·28	85·23	+12·11
Cochin	29·83	W N W	F	82·2	71·7	91	1·50	75·83	+13·68
Bangalore	29·766	W	4	74·2	67·0	95	0·19	14·79	+2·54
Secunderabad	29·891	N W	4	89·1	69·4	84	1·09	24·92	+7·76
Masulipatm	29·845	N N E	8	89·5	77·1	93	0·30	25·01	+8·55
Bellary	29·890	W	6	84·9	72·4	76	...	9·77	+4·19
Cuddapah	29·883	N N W	4	89·0	75·8	87	0·12	23·69	+12·86
Madras	29·878	S S W	6	86·2	76·7	100	1·20	17·23	+6·97
Coimbatore	29·740	S	3	87·8	69·8	98	...	4·79	+0·95
Trichinopoly	29·715	W S W	6	93·5	74·4	86	2·59	13·24	+7·47
Negapatam	29·680	W N W	3	88·0	74·7	81	...	9·24	+2·65
Colombo	29·816	S W	12	82·5	75·0	78	0·02	9·69	−8·98

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. H. — 0·00 (65·48); E. G. H. — 0·00 (55·51); G. T. H. — 0·00 (53·30); C. P. — 0·00 (53·01).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid fall at Bellary, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, the barometer has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to slight. Pressure is above the normal at Raipur and below it in all other places, the deficiency being greatest to the south of Lat 16°. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Bombay and Masulipatam, southerly at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Ajmere and Bhuj. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and irregular in all places except at Bangalore, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam, where the maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° in defect of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore. The air is damp all over the country except in Upper Sind, where it is dry. The skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (2·50"), Cochin (1·50"), Mangalore (1·35"), Calicut (1·28"), Madras and Jubulpore (1·20"), and Secunderabad (1·09") and light to moderate showers in Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat (except at Veraval, the Central Provinces (except at Raipur), Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies (except at Bombay, Surat, Ratnagiri, Bellary, Coimbatore and Negapatam and at Jhansi and Amraoti. Abnormals show a large low pressure area lies over the greater part of the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, Ceylon and off the South Coromandel Coast, and appears to be approaching nearer and nearer to the coast. These conditions are somewhat similar to those that existed in the fourth week of June and the first week of July, and it is very probable that a strong monsoon current is blowing to the south-west wards of the Malabar Coast in the Arabian Sea. Conditions continue to be favourable for rain in light or moderate showers over the greater part of the country, and on and off the Malabar Coast more or less heavy rain is probable. The s. s. Safari, which left Lamoo on the 24th of August, reports having experienced upto Lat. 4° 13, N., Long. 55° 9' E. at noon on the 15th, light to fresh south-easterly and westerly to south-westerly winds, cloudy sky, moderate to smooth sea and southerly, south-easterly and south-westerly swell; to Lat. 1° 58' N., Long. 69° 49' E. at noon on the 21st, moderate to strong monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky and a moderate to high sea; to arrival in port at about 8 p.m., on the 22nd moderate to strong westerly to west-north-westerly wind, cloudy to overcast sky and high moderate sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

The barometer has fallen in north-west India and south of the Peninsula and risen elsewhere. The fall has been brisk in Central Madras, and the depression which lay off the Madras coast is apparently moving westward. Readings continue highest in Tenasserim and lowest in the Indus Valley. Winds over the Peninsula affected by depression and are irregularly cyclonic, elsewhere directions are about normal, force freshening in Coconada, and moderate or light elsewhere. The mean temperature is above the normal in the Central Provinces, below in Madras, and about average elsewhere. Rainfall scattered in Upper India, but very general elsewhere. Silchar, Kendat, Sialkot and Trichinopoly received over two, and several stations over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·630
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	70·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·332
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of Wind	SSE. WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	188
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	15·83
year	53·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th Aug	0·07

From midnight to midnight.

NOTICES.

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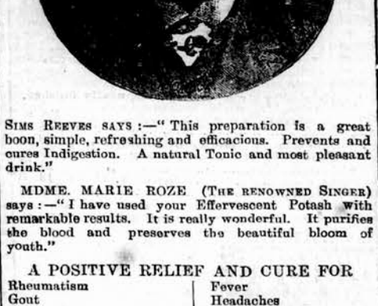

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Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
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WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC
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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
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Many Testimonials received

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& of soluble meat
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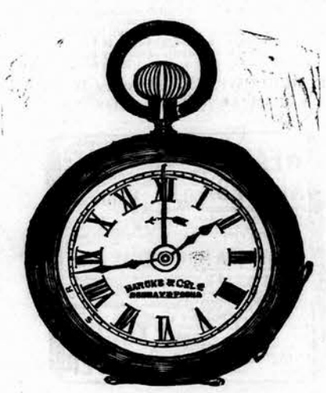

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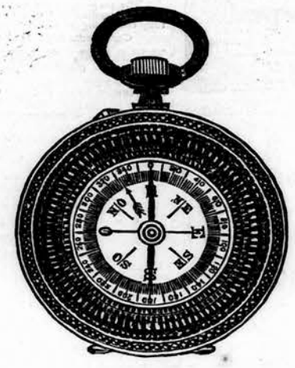

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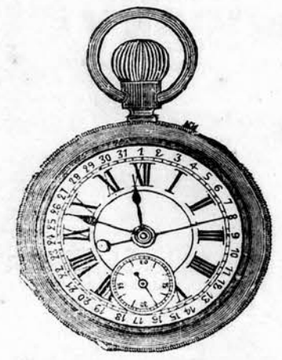

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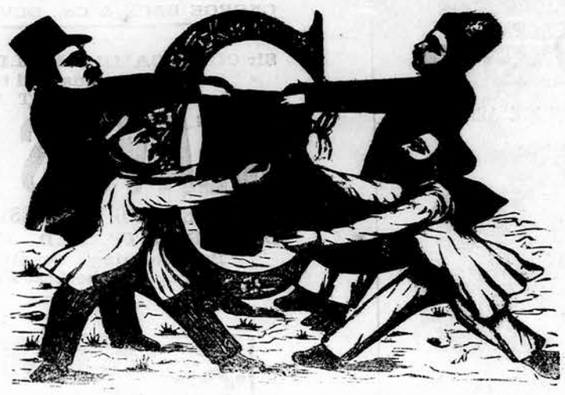

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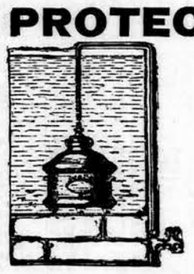

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